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WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 17

IBM Settles EC Case by Agreeing to Share Data

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — International business machines, the world's largest computer manufacturer, has settled a decade-old antitrust case brought against it by the European Commission of the European community.

Under the settlement, announced Thursday, IBM has agreed to alter its European marketing strategy for its most powerful range of computers and give rival European manufacturers more information about them.

The agreement is intended to reduce IBM's dominant position as a supplier of key parts and software in its giant 370 model range, which accounts for about 70 percent of mainframe computers sold in the European market.

It will do this by making it easier for other manufacturers to enter the market.

"This settlement will bring new opportunities in this sector, which is becoming more important every day," the EC commissioner for competition, Frans Andriessen, said at a news conference after releasing details of the accord.

"As a result of this settlement," he said, "users of computer equipment throughout the European community will have a wider and richer choice of equipment to meet their future needs."

In a statement issued at IBM's European headquarters in Paris, Mr. R. Opel, the company's chairman, appeared to play down the significance of the agreement, but he said, "would not require IBM to make significant changes in the way we do business."

The agreement, negotiated between Mr. Andriessen and Nicholas de Katerbach, IBM senior vice president and general counsel, applies only to IBM's 370 model range and equipment compatible with it. The commission believes that sales of this model and of IBM-made parts which hook up to account for about 80 percent of a company's EC revenues.

In 1982, the Reagan administration dropped a 10-year-old Justice department antitrust investigation of IBM. And Mr. Andriessen said Thursday that he had come under "formal pressure" from the Reagan administration to end the investigation into the company's marketing strategy in Europe.

However, he did admit there had been "informal contacts" with the Justice Department, which he described as "very anxious to see a settlement."

The agreement is intended to meet the commission's complaint at IBM abused its dominant position in the European computer market by withholding technical information about the 370 series at other manufacturers need in order to design and sell compatible equipment.

Under the accord, IBM will use selling its 370 computer with built-in memory. This practice of "memory bundling," the commission claims, makes it harder for her manufacturers to sell rival memory systems to 370 operators.

In addition, IBM will disclose interface information about new variants of the 370 series more rapidly in the future, thus enabling her manufacturers in the European community to offer compatible software and hardware products of their own design.

Rival manufacturers making hardware parts to be hooked up to IBM's 370 model will now get the necessary interface information within four months of the announcement of a new version or when that product becomes generally available, if this is earlier, Mr. Andriessen said they had been told to wait from seven months to two years in the past.

In the software sector, IBM will make available interface information as soon as it has been fully tested and is ready for marketing no later than it becomes generally available to clients.

Finally, IBM has undertaken to close adequate and timely information.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

PARIS

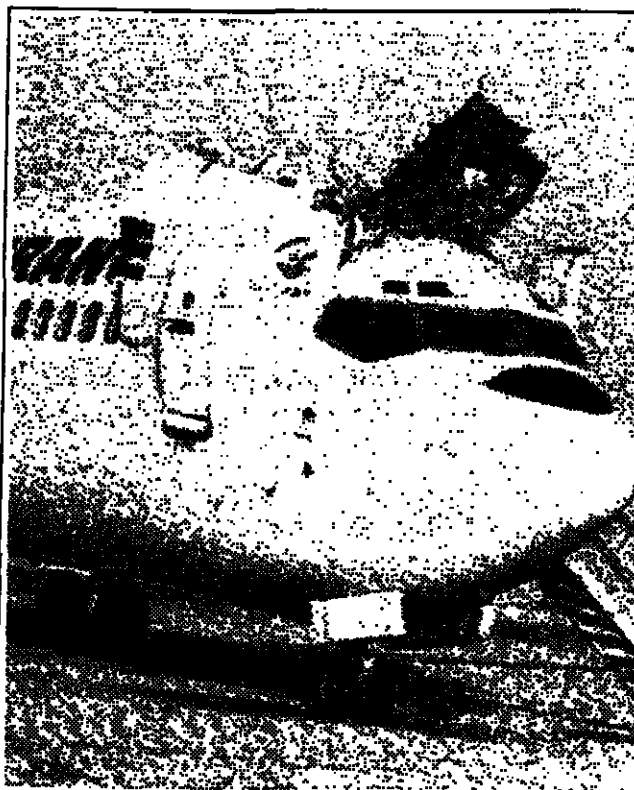
Saturday

NEW YORK

NYSE Surges; Volume at High

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks advanced strongly and broadly in record trading Thursday that was prompted by the drop in the federal funds and other interest rates.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks advanced strongly and broadly in record trading Thursday that was prompted by the drop in the federal funds and other interest rates.



The Air France jet, with damage to the fuselage behind the cockpit, after the explosion Thursday in Tehran.



The last hostages, who were led away from the plane before the explosives were detonated, wait near the runway at Tehran's Airport after their release and the hijackers' surrender.

Reagan Aide Doubts Soviet Seriousness on Arms

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser says that Moscow is misrepresenting Washington's position on proposed talks on space weapons and that "it appears that the Soviets were not serious about their proposal."

Robert C. McFarlane, reading a statement Wednesday in California, said the Russians were being "disingenuous" in portraying the U.S. position. He said the U.S. proposal that the talks consider offensive nuclear weapons as well as space arms was not a "precondition" but a "unilateral declaration" of intent.

A senior administration official in California, when asked whether the conference, tentatively scheduled to open Sept. 18 in Vienna, was dead, answered: "We don't

rule it out but it is hard to be encouraged."

He said that he was "very much in doubt" whether Moscow had ever been sincere about the talks.

Mr. McFarlane's statement, when paired with one by a Soviet official in Moscow on Wednesday, seemed to indicate that the preparations were degenerating into a long-distance shouting match.

The tone of the McFarlane response accompanies several U.S. expressions of pessimism about the talks. There is also a clear indication of a desire to ensure that, if the proposed Vienna conference falls through, the blame will be attributed to the Russians.

U.S. officials said Moscow would not agree to negotiations unless Washington indicated total acceptance of the Soviet position.

The Russians want to discuss space-based anti-ballistic missile

systems as well as anti-satellite weapons and do not want to talk about the negotiations on offensive nuclear weapons that have been suspended since last fall.

The U.S. officials speculated that the Russians' tough bargaining was at least in part a result of polls showing that Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, had more or less closed the gap with Mr. Reagan.

In the private Soviet-U.S. discussions about an opening statement on the Vienna talks, the differences have focused on one word, according to U.S. officials. They said a Soviet draft called for talks on "preventing the militarization of outer space," while the latest U.S. draft omits the word "preventing."

Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, the head of the United States Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, also disclosed this difference Wednesday in Moscow.

Mr. McFarlane seemed to confirm the disagreement when he said Wednesday: "In our communications with the Soviets, we have stated our view that their proposal for a conference on the 'militarization of outer space' is an 'excellent idea.'"

He added that Moscow's insistence on its own wording was an effort to "prejudge the outcome of the negotiations."

On Wednesday, U.S. officials introduced a mystery concerning the diplomatic exchanges over the proposed space-weapon negotiations.

The senior administration official in California said the latest contacts had been on a "very high level." Other officials here implied that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, or "even

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

General Asks U.S. to Boost Adviser Force in Salvador

By Joanne Omang
and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of U.S. forces in Latin America has said that he needs 125 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, more than double the current number.

General Paul F. Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command, said in congressional testimony Wednesday that if Congress provided the instructors, leftist guerrillas could be brought "under effective control" within two years.

General Gorman said he could "foresee no circumstances" under which U.S. armed forces would be sent to fight in El Salvador, despite what he called "the checked performance" of the Salvadoran armed forces.

General Gorman, in response to questions by members of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, testified that the Salvadoran armed forces "have a heavy burden of foul-ups, screw-ups, misapprehensions and misjudgments to work off" and that the Pentagon's self-imposed ceiling of 55 U.S. military advisers was too limited "to get around to all the battalions on even a monthly basis."

He said Congress should consider whether the number was enough to oversee the use of millions of dollars in military equipment that

Hijackers Free Hostages, Bomb Plane in Tehran

By Trevor Wood
Reuters

TEHRAN — Three hijackers of an Air France jet surrendered Thursday at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport after freeing 45 remaining hostages and then detonating explosives in the Boeing 737.

The three men, whose names were not released, seized the aircraft with 58 passengers and six crew members on a flight Tuesday from Frankfurt to Paris. The jet landed at Tehran early Wednesday after brief stops at Geneva, Beirut and Larnaca, Cyprus. All the hostages were eventually released unhurt.

The hijackers had threatened to blow up the plane and hostages unless the French government released five persons imprisoned in connection with an assassination attempt in 1980 on the former Iranian prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar, who is in exile in Paris.

They had also threatened to kill one French hostage an hour until their demand was met.

Before the surrender, the Iranian authorities released a statement from the hijackers in which they described themselves as members of the Islamic Organization for the Liberation of Jerusalem.

The statement assailed France for what it said was poor treatment of Moslems.

The end to the hijacking came about an hour after the last deadline for blowing up the plane. The hijackers took the hostages about 200 meters (650 feet) away from the jet and ordered them to lie down.

Reporters said the explosion then scattered debris from the fuselage just behind the cockpit. They said the explosion appeared to be a small one.

The hijackers then surrendered to security forces with their hands held high in the air.

Women and children had been released earlier, and a steward escaped at Larnaca.

John R. Scott, an American businessman, said after the hostages were released that there had been some tense moments during the siege, especially Thursday when a passenger was taken outside and

the hijackers drew the window curtains.

He said two of the hijackers had displayed Lebanese passports.

Jonathan Shingleton of Britain said that on Thursday the hijackers appeared with submachine guns, explosives and 45-caliber handguns.

But he said the hijackers generally treated the hostages well, putting blankets on sleeping passengers and passing around cigarettes and water.

An Air France stewardess told French radio that the hijackers threatened passengers with a knife during the journey.

Lydie Baranton, who was among 13 persons released Wednesday, said the hijackers threatened to slit a passenger's throat each time the plane took off if the pilot did not follow orders.

Another Air France airliner was hijacked to Tehran a year ago after an Iran Air jet had been commandeered to Paris.

■ Mitterrand Cites 'Ordeal'
President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday called the hijacking of the jetliner "a rough ordeal" and said the country now could "breathe easier." The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Mr. Mitterrand said: "It was a rough ordeal for the victims of this hijacking and for all of us in France, for all the countries that had their citizens aboard the hijacked plane, you can well imagine."

An official at the French Embassy in Tehran said the passengers were taken to a hotel in Tehran, where they were to be met by Jean Perrin, the French chargé d'affaires.

■ Security Inquiry
West German authorities said Thursday they could not explain how the hijackers smuggled explosives onto the airliner Tuesday at the Frankfurt airport. United Press International reported.

They said everyone boarding the plane had gone through the usual controls and had their hand luggage and persons examined by detectors designed to discover weapons and explosives.

Hong Kong Stocks Rise After Progress in Talks

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Encouraged by reports of progress in talks between Britain and China on the future of Hong Kong, share prices here rose sharply Thursday, leaving the Hang Seng index up 66.95 points at a closing 893.69.

Thursday's rise was the sharpest gain in a day since Nov. 2, 1981, when the index rose 89.19 to close at 1,370.90.

The index rose 26.59 points on Wednesday before details of the talks between Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, and Chinese officials were announced. The average has risen 93.54 points in two days.

Many analysts here believe the Hang Seng index will soon reach the 1,000 mark, compared to a low for the year on July 13 of 746.02.

In response to the stock market rally, the Hong Kong Association of Banks held a special meeting to cut bank interest rates by 2 percentage points across the board. The move lowered the prime lending rate to 15 percent.

The bankers' action reflects growing confidence that pressure on the local currency, which is linked to the U.S. dollar, will ease. In October, the colony pegged its currency to the U.S. dollar at the rate of 7.80 Hong Kong dollars.

Reaction in the financial community to reports on progress in the talks between Britain and China about Hong Kong has been positive.

An analyst at W.I. Carr, a stock-broking firm, said: "We've got everything working for us now. Wall Street is up, and we've got politics turning right, and interest rates falling."

Another analyst, at Hong Kong Securities, forecast that the rally would continue. "The market can now rise on its true economic fundamentals, now that a large part of the political element has been resolved," he said. "But there is still a large element of 'How can we trust Beijing in the market?'"

A joint statement issued by Sir Geoffrey left Beijing for Hong Kong on Tuesday said the talks had achieved "substantial progress." The statement also reaffirmed the common goal of outlining how the British colony would be run after Beijing regains sovereignty in 1997.

Sir Geoffrey confirmed here Wednesday that Britain and China had agreed on the main points of an accord to give Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy for 50 years after China regains control. But he added that some substantial points remained to be settled.

Uncertainty over the future of the colony had undermined the value of the Hong Kong dollar before the U.S. currency link was formed in October, in addition to unsettling the stock market.

The drop in interest rates also encouraged the property market. "If interest rates come down," said Michael Hollington, a partner in Richard Ellis, a property firm, "that is obviously another plus point. A sustained rally will have office space buyers coming out of the woodwork."

On the stock market, among the leaders Cheung Kong rose 65 cents to 8.15 Hong Kong dollars. Hong Kong Land gained 30 cents to 2.70 dollars. Hong Kong Bank rose 50 cents to 6.40 dollars and Jardine Matheson increased 65 cents to 7.15 dollars.

Brokers described trading as heavy.

Solidarity Takes the Pledge in Polish Campaign

Workers Are Urged to Boycott Vodka to Cut Government Revenue

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Underground committees of the Solidarity movement, active in at least 30 of Poland's largest factories, have joined in a church-sponsored boycott of vodka in the hope of depriving the government of its largest source of revenue, as well as saving the health of the Polish people.

The Roman Catholic Church's sobriety campaign, which has been growing steadily over the last two years, reached a high point Wednesday, when priests in parishes all over the country led men and women in oaths pledging not to buy or drink vodka for a month.

A wider close to some of the factory committees reported that he considered the two-week period a test run that he hoped would lead to longer boycotts.

"You know, asking Poles to stop drinking is not so easy," the worker said. "It is easier to get them out to throw stones. All change takes time."

The man said that in addition to the appeals and church sermons, individual workers with what he called "recognized authority" would urge their co-workers to join the boycott.

The vow to forgo vodka was ostensibly in tribute to the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against the German occupation forces,

an attempt by lightly armed Poles to wrest control of the capital as German troops fell back before the Soviet Army.

On the surface, the anti-liquor crusade is not presented in overt political terms. As developed by a committee headed by Bishop Jan Mazur of Siedlce, it stresses moral regeneration and health issues for a nation where 90 percent of the average family food budget is said to go for hard alcohol, where church sources say three million people get drunk each day and where per capita consumption amounts to more than two gallons (7.5 liters) of pure alcohol a year.

"Drunkness is one of the most dangerous threats not only to our moral existence but also to the biological life of the nation," said the pastoral letter from Bishop Mazur.

But the subject of the church initiative, a message that is clearly political, is that abstaining from alcohol in present-day Poland is a moral and patriotic duty.

Bishop Mazur's message emphasized this point in a subordinate paragraph: "No Christian and no Pole should drink alcohol this month, buy it or serve it. And let every drunk in this month be a reminder of the yoke of occupation and a symbol of those who oppressed, persecuted and exploited us at any given time."

If the church statements on the possible political impact of its anti-drinking campaign tended

to be muted or indirect, the Solidarity commissions backing the plan spell out their objectives directly. They are circulating appeals at enterprises where tens of thousands of men and women work, including shipyards, steel plants, tractor and automotive works.

"The struggle for the sovereign character of society goes on," one such appeal began. "The totalitarian government aims at a complete subjugation of all people. It breaks the law as well as humanitarian principles and Christian ethics. It attempts to institute a modern form of slavery. Promotion of alcoholism is a very effective method whereby this aim can be attained. We have to counter it."

"We can continue fighting only if we are sober, prudent and strong. Drunkness saps society's reason and strength. The sale of spirits produces revenue for the government. During the strike of August 1980, we did not drink alcohol. Let us now repeat that feat. We are calling on you to boycott the state spirits monopoly from Aug. 14 to 31."

Whatever the moral impact, the major threat of a boycott to the government lies in finances, since vodka is its most important source of domestic revenues. According to official statistics, Poland, the alcohol-producing monopoly, was the greatest money earner in the country.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



EASTER GOLD — Ecaterina Szabo of Romania spins through floor exercises to lead her team to the women's Olympic gymnastics gold medal. Pages 10 and 11.

Japan Would End Antarctic Whaling If 'Research' Kills Are Allowed There

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan is considering an end to commercial whaling in the Antarctic Ocean, on the condition that it be allowed to hunt whales in those waters for "research" purposes.

Government officials said Wednesday they would also seek to continue whaling in Japan's territorial waters as an "indispensable" part of the livelihood and culture of coastal families.

The new proposal, offered by an advisory panel to the Fisheries Agency, was Japan's strongest attempt thus far to head off a five-year worldwide ban on whaling that is scheduled to begin in 1986.

The moratorium was imposed by the International Whaling Commission two years ago, and has been supported by environmental groups as essential to save endangered whale species. As the world's major whaling nation, Japan has protested the commission's decision, maintaining that not all species face extinction and that preservationists ignore Japanese cultural traditions.

"Since the international situation is difficult for us, we have to find some way of compromise," said Ryozo Kaminokado, chief of the whaling section in the Fisheries Agency.

The recommendation by the advisory panel sought to remove the taint that marks commercial whaling in many quarters by replacing it with activities labeled as research.

But it was not clear how the research would differ significantly from present Antarctic operations that form the mainstay of the Japanese whaling industry. Whales would still be killed, and the same fleet would do the hunting.

After research is completed, officials said, the whales would be sold on the domestic market, as they are now. But Mr. Kaminokado said that any profits would be funneled into further research. Normal whaling is set to resume in 1991.

It was also not clear whether the number of whales killed for research in the Antarctic would be lower than that taken for commercial purposes.

Altogether, Japan's whale harvest last season was 4,346 — representing 3,027 Minke whales caught in the Antarctic, plus 1,319 minke, bryde and sperm whales caught in waters up to 200 miles (325 kilometers) from the Japanese coast.

Two months ago, the International Whaling Commission reduced next season's catch quotas by more than a third. This made it likely that, after the few remaining whaling countries divide the allotment, Japan's Antarctic share

would come to about 1,900 minke. The whaling industry here, which now directly employs only 1,300 people, says that the new quotas are not large enough to permit a profit.

Because of its scarcity and great cost, whale meat has become a relatively insignificant part of the modern Japanese diet. It was important historically, however, and many Japanese still react strongly on this issue, believing that other countries do not understand their heritage.

The government's advisory committee proposed treating Japan's coastal operations much like the subsistence whaling permitted to Eskimos and hunters in Greenland.

As for the numbers of research whales that might be killed, Mr. Kaminokado said that would be negotiated with the United States and other countries.

Washington's attitude is crucial to a final Japanese decision on whether to obey the whaling commission. If Japan defies the ban, the United States is committed to withdrawing fishing rights in American territorial waters, an action that would prove costly to the Japanese.

Japan's whaling industry generates an estimated \$40 million a year, but its fish harvest in U.S. waters is worth as much as \$500 million.



Focus Is on Debts as North-South Talks Open

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, left, was greeted by his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, at the opening of North-South talks in Vienna Thursday. In his keynote address to representatives of 135 nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar appealed to rich nations to open their borders to goods from their underdeveloped trading partners and to help them reduce their foreign debts. The UN Industrial Development Organization organized the talks.

Leftist-Dominated London Council Loses Bitter Fight to Survive

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

LONDON — London is about to become a city without a city government.

The struggle over the abolition of the Greater London Council in favor of the city's 32 local boroughs has pitted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher against Ken Livingstone, the radical leader of the council who has become well-known for seeking to cut fares for public transport and for providing grants to groups such as Babies Against the Bomb.

For months, Londoners have been barraged with appeals to "Save the GLC" in a publicity campaign that may end up costing taxpayers \$13 million.

Last week, in "The Ratepayers' Lollapalooza," a satirical production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," actors portrayed Mrs. Thatcher as a predatory fairy queen and Mr. Livingstone as a genial but ominous half-mortal, half-fairy. The show was supported by \$104,000 in council money.

On Thursday, Mr. Livingstone and three other Greater London Council members were scheduled to resign to force elections for their seats on Sept. 20. Mr. Livingstone sees the elections as a referendum on the abolition of the council.

Mrs. Thatcher condemned the move as an expensive stunt.

Recent days have seen a hectic race by the council to spend \$6.6 million before the changing law gives Mrs. Thatcher's environmental secretary veto power over major building, engineering and maintenance projects.

Britain's central governments have never happily delegated authority. It was only when 14,000 people died of cholera in the 1850s and a sewer system was needed that a Metropolitan Board of Works was created. In 1889 the London County Council was established. It was replaced in 1963 by the Greater London Council, which also administers London's fast-growing southern and eastern suburbs.

Analysts say the current government's insistence on abolishing the Greater London Council probably has less to do with the council than with Mr. Livingstone and his colleagues. The Livingstone council controls a staff of 35,000, and has more than doubled its spending in three years, to \$1.2 billion a year.

"We have turned this into the most effective platform the radical left ever had in Britain," Mr. Livingstone said in a recent interview. "and it has started to win massive popular support. That scares them because if we can do this, think what we could do if we got our hands on the national government."

When they came to power, Mr. Livingstone and his colleagues began using the county building, which faces the Thames, as a huge billboard. They hung London's unemployment figures in giant numbers on the side of the building visible from the Houses of Parliament, across the river.

There was a brief respite from the unemployment figures recently when the House of Lords unexpectedly rebelled, on constitutional grounds, against Mrs. Thatcher's plan to abolish council elections in May and let an appointed council run the organization until its demise in April 1986.

Mr. Livingstone, who in the past has called the Lords "vandals in ermine," hung a giant banner saying, "Peers, thank you for saving London's democracy."

When the Lords then agreed to let the elections, and the council, be abolished as long as Mr. Livingstone and the other elected councilmen were allowed to remain in office until the end, the unemployment figures went back up and Mr. Livingstone announced his determination to force an election.

London's population of more than seven million is divided into 32 local boroughs with populations of 200,000 to 300,000 each.

The borough councils already have a vast range of responsibilities. They build and maintain about 6,800 miles (11,040 kilometers) of roads, enforce health and safety standards, collect refuse, and own and manage 825,000 housing units and 30,000 acres (12,140 hectares) of parks and open spaces.

The Greater London Council has responsibility for the Inner London Education Authority, which has 300,000 children and 20,000 teachers. It runs the fire department but not the police. It disposes of waste but does not collect it. It is responsible for planning, for major roads, libraries, museums and housing.

In a white paper, the government proposed giving most duties of the Greater London Council to the boroughs, setting up joint boards for education and fire in London and giving more responsibility to the secretary of the environment. It said this would add to efficiency and save an unspecified amount of money.

Also to be eliminated will be the county councils of six metropolitan counties in England, all controlled by the opposition Labor Party.

The result, Mr. Livingstone insisted, will be "quite chaotic."

What has particularly annoyed Conservatives is the \$45 million in the council's budget that can be spent any way the council sees fit as long as it is for the benefit of Londoners.

The council has been criticized for such grants as one to Babies Against the Bomb, a group of mothers who brought their babies with them to meetings about disarmament, for sponsoring such events as the Anti-Racist Year, and for financing a project to help lesbian mothers who have problems obtaining custody of their children.

"We haven't denied what we're trying to do," Mr. Livingstone said. "We want to stop sexism. We want to stop racism. Unless you raise the issues, nothing changes at all."

Although Mr. Livingstone has managed to rally popular support for the Greater London Council his prospects for saving it are not thought to be good. "The removal vans will be on the steps of County Hall on schedule in April 1986, ready to strip that building of every last vestige of Red Ken and his troop of circus entertainers," Ian Aitken predicted in The Guardian this month.

He added, "At that stage, London's government will revert to the ad hoc muddle and confusion which was its notorious hallmark in the 19th century."

U.S. Aide Doubts Soviet Arms Intent

(Continued from Page 1)

someone higher" had been in direct communication with a senior U.S. official. But no names were disclosed.

The public exchanges between Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Bessmertnykh provided more information on the dispute over a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons during the Vienna talks.

The Soviet draft note sought an agreement, from the start of the talks, not to test and deploy such weapons, according to officials here.

The question U.S. officials are asking is whether this represents a new Soviet condition. Until the draft was received last week, U.S. and Soviet officials were saying that a moratorium was not a condition.

Mr. McFarlane's statement Wednesday indicated that the United States was now suspecting the worst.

The senior administration official in California, in assessing the Russians' reaction to the U.S. draft, said that they had appeared to be giving it "serious consideration."

"At least there was some turmoil within the government over how to respond," he said. "But their answer does not leave much basis for hope."

When asked for evidence of "turmoil," he said it had taken Moscow

five days to respond to the U.S. note.

The first U.S. draft omitted any reference to space weapons and simply referred to negotiations to define mutually acceptable approaches. While the senior official in California denied that this had caused problems, other officials said it had been a mistake. They said the language had been suggested by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and approved by Mr. Reagan without further review.

The officials said the latest draft omitted the word "preventing" because it implied that the problem to be negotiated was future space weapons and not existing offensive missiles.

Other administration officials said this was the kind of hectoring that only reinforced Soviet suspicions that the United States intended to divert the Vienna forum from focusing on space weapons.

The senior administration official said he expected Moscow to become more serious about the talks "early next year" out of "respect for American technology."

This was an allusion to the prevailing judgment that, while the Russians have already tested an anti-satellite weapon, the systems being developed by the United States would be superior.

■ A Prompter for Reagan

President Reagan got some prompting from his wife as he was

trying to deal with the complex issue of U.S.-Soviet space weapon talks. Reuters reported from Santa Barbara, California.

He became tongue-tied Thursday as reporters asked him how he could persuade the Soviet Union to overcome apparently insoluble problems blocking the start of negotiations.

After he had been silent for some time, Nancy Reagan leaned toward him and whispered, "Doing everything we can."

"We're doing everything we can," the president promptly responded.

Data Accord By IBM, EC

(Continued from Page 1)

ation about changes in the communication codes, known as Systems Network Architecture, which are used by its 370 computers and which competitors need in order to design compatible equipment.

Rival manufacturers will be charged a "reasonable" sum for all this information. And the agreement will run at least until 1990. After that IBM has the right to renounce the agreement, giving one year's notice.

However, the commission agreed that IBM should not disclose information about the basic workings of its computers that could be valuable to rival mainframe manufacturers. "We are not dealing with vital proprietary information," Mr. Andriessen said.

Commission officials say the new understanding should provide European firms some time to develop and sell computer equipment compatible with IBM's 370 range and take some of this market away from the U.S. company.

In return, they say, IBM apparently hopes to participate in a \$1.5-billion EC-funded research program into advanced computer electronics known as Esprit.

The settlement was reached, European officials said, only after a last-minute change of tactics by the commission, which decided to abandon a July 31 deadline it had set and continue negotiating in September. IBM apparently wanted to end the uncertainty.

General Urges Thatcher Tells Miners Offer Won't Be Raised

(Continued from Page 1)

supplemental appropriation request for fiscal 1984.

Mr. Kemp's amendment was rejected on procedural grounds.

Opponents argued that since Congress had provided enough military aid for El Salvador this year — \$126 million — and would provide much of what the administration wants next year, more aid was not necessary in the two months remaining in fiscal 1984.

■ Fight Over Funds Avoided

House Republican leaders have sidestepped a new floor fight over restoring covert Central Intelligence Agency aid to Nicaraguan rebels, setting the stage for a later battle between the GOP-dominated Senate and the Democratic-controlled House. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

On three previous votes, the House has rejected President Ronald Reagan's requests for more covert aid to rebels fighting the leftist Nicaraguan government.

The issue will now go to the Senate, where the Intelligence Committee is recommending \$28 million in new aid for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

While House Republican leaders avoided a direct vote on the issue Thursday, debate on the 1985 intelligence authorization bill was dominated by the CIA's covert action program in Nicaragua. The House then passed, in a 294-118 vote, the appropriation for U.S. intelligence activities. The total approved is kept secret.

Asked about the vote, Larry Speakes, chief White House spokesman, said, "We will continue to work for full funding of our Central America request."

Representative Edward P. Royce, Democrat of Massachusetts, the House Intelligence Committee chairman, said the panel lacked sufficient evidence of a continued flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

■ San Salvador Bank Raid

Leftist guerrillas killed a guard in a shootout at a San Salvador suburban bank Thursday, then took about 125 hostages, including women and children, according to witnesses and a rebel spokesman. The Associated Press reported.

The government has begun its own anti-liquor campaign, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has, in fact, praised church efforts to promote sobriety. But with its great dependency on alcohol sales, the government is judged by the advocates of the temperance strategy to be highly vulnerable.

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Britain's striking coal miners Thursday that after 21 weeks of conflict the government was not going to make them a better offer and urged them to return to work.

Mrs. Thatcher went on nationwide television and radio to appeal to rank-and-file miners to accept what she termed the "good, fair and reasonable" offer made by the National Coal Board, which runs the state-owned industry.

At the same time, a power-industry spokesman said that despite a 70-percent fall in coal production in the first three months of the strike, the nation still had enough coal stocked to keep power stations operating normally far into 1985.

But Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, said the need to burn oil to conserve coal was costing the industry an additional £20 million (\$26 million) a week.

A majority of miners walked out March 12 to protest the coal board's plans to close 20 unprofitable mines and reduce the 175,000-member workforce by 20,000.

Mrs. Thatcher claimed there had been no disagreement between the government and the opposition Labor Party over the need to shut unprofitable mines.

"They have to be closed," she said. "We have done all that we can. The strike will stop when people realize they have nothing left to strike about."

"What more can people expect from the coal board or the government?" she said.

Arthur Scargill, head of the National Union of Mineworkers, charged that Mrs. Thatcher was seeking to destroy the union and him personally rather than resolve the strike.

The coalfields where striking miners have frequently clashed with police were reported quiet Thursday, but union officials continued a sit-in at their local headquarters in South Wales to try to prevent a court-ordered seizure of the union's assets for contempt of court. The headquarters in Pontypridd was surrounded by strikers Wednesday to defend it from bailiffs.

■ Solidarity Backs Sobriety

(Continued from Page 1)

The government's ambiguous position on drinking was recently underlined by a decision of parliament to cancel a ban on liquor sales before 1 P.M. in 650 hard-currency stores.

The idea is to give individuals control and responsibility for specific political acts," he said. "When someone participates in a street demonstration, he submits his autonomy to the crowd. But when a man refrains from buying vodka from the state monopoly, he is speaking in his own voice. He gains self-respect and the respect of others."

Others in the movement noted that like the tactics developed by Mohandas K. Gandhi to win freedom for India, the anti-drinking campaign relies on concrete gestures of undisputed moral value, linking them to a wider social concern and thus forming a political challenge to the authorities.

The government has begun its own anti-liquor campaign, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has, in fact, praised church efforts to promote sobriety. But with its great dependency on alcohol sales, the government is judged by the advocates of the temperance strategy to be highly vulnerable.

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■ Poland Says U.S. To Ease Sanctions

United Press International

WARSAW — The Polish news agency PAP said Thursday that the United States had informed Poland it was ready to lift some economic and scientific sanctions against it in response to a Warsaw amnesty for political prisoners.

The agency said Washington was prepared to end its ban on flights to the United States by Polish airline LOT and its refusal to support Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund. Scientific exchanges may also be resumed, the agency added.

The U.S. chargé d'affaires, John R. Davis, met Jan Kinast, the Polish Foreign Ministry official responsible for Polish-U.S. relations, on Thursday and informed him of the policy shift, PAP said. An embassy press spokesman said the meeting had taken place but could not confirm what was said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Report Says Briton May Face Charges

LONDON (UPI) — The Times of London reported Thursday that the government intended to prosecute Peter Wright, a former counter-intelligence officer, for unauthorized disclosure of official information if he returned to Britain.

Mr. Wright, who is living in retirement in Australia, has pressed for an investigation of British intelligence services. He spent years hunting Communist agents and has alleged that British intelligence services were infiltrated by Soviet spies.

A spokesman for the attorney general's office said, "The Times report is entirely speculative."

Lutherans Suspend Two Churches

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Lutheran World Federation has suspended the membership of two churches, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South-West Africa, for refusing to admit blacks, a federation spokesman said Thursday.

In a secret ballot Wednesday, 222 delegates voted for the suspension, the spokesman said. He said 25 delegates were opposed and 29 abstained.

In a show of hands, the federation assembly, comprising representatives of 99 churches with 54 million members worldwide, also called on member churches to boycott countries and institutions enforcing apartheid. A spokesman said the resolution was chiefly aimed at South Africa.

U.S. Court Rules for Accused Spy

WASHINGTON (WP) — A federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, has ruled that Richard Craig Smith, 40, an accused spy, will be allowed to present evidence, including classified information, to support his defense that he was working for the CIA when he provided the identities of six U.S. double agents to a Soviet intelligence officer.

U.S. District Judge Richard L. Williams issued his ruling last week. The text of the full ruling has been withheld from publication, and a declassified version, with approximately six pages of classified information deleted, was made public Wednesday. The 34-page text rejects arguments by federal prosecutors that Mr. Smith should be prevented from presenting classified information.

"The Court holds that Smith may testify to his version of events and present any other evidence, whether classified or not, tending to corroborate his defense," the judge wrote. He said there was independent evidence corroborating Mr. Smith's story and that "a rational juror, based on the evidence Smith intends to adduce at trial, could legitimately entertain a reasonable doubt as to his guilt."

6 Jailed for Attack on Mugabe's House

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Six former guerrillas found guilty of attacking Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's house in 1982 were sentenced Thursday to prison terms ranging from 12 to 25 years.

The six, who are former members of the guerrilla force led by Joshua Nkomo, now the chief Zimbabwean opposition leader, were convicted Wednesday of having engaged in acts of terrorism and sabotage, crimes that carry a maximum sentence of death.

Meanwhile, the home affairs minister, Simbi Mubako, said Wednesday that a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the southern province of Matabeleland had been lifted.

Moslem Militias Clash in Lebanon

BEIRUT (UPI) — Rival Moslem militiamen clashed in Tripoli on Thursday, following the assassination of a prominent Sunni Moslem official. During the fighting Israeli helicopters and gunboats cruised offshore of the northern port city, firing flares.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said at least two persons were killed and seven wounded in the fighting in Tripoli and that Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who lives in the city, was trying to stop the violence.

Police sources said the clashes were brought on by the assassination of a Dr. Ismat Murad in the day and a search for his killers. Dr. Murad was an adviser to Sheikh Saad Shabaan, leader of the anti-Syrian Tawheed militia, which controls most of Tripoli.

U.S. Team to Investigate Suez Blasts

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Defense Department has sent a 15-member survey team of mine-warfare experts to Egypt to investigate reports of mysterious explosions in the Gulf of Suez, military sources said.

Pentagon officials said Tuesday that they had issued a warning to mariners after four or five ships reported being rocked by explosions as they passed through the gulf, which is between the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. The officials said Wednesday that as many as seven ships might have been affected.

The circumstances of the explosions remained unclear, though there has been speculation that Iranian ships might have seeded the gulf with small mines to punish Egypt and other supporters of Iraq, which is at war with Iran. The canal is a major source of revenue for Egypt.

Craxi Party Defeated in Parliament

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's Socialist government suffered an embarrassing parliamentary defeat of three decrees Thursday, one day after it won a confidence vote.

The Chamber of Deputies, or lower house, voted against three decrees on national health, public institutions and development of the south. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's five-party coalition went into the minority on the votes because more than 100 coalition deputies did not attend the last session before the vacation recess.

More than one-third each of the Socialist, Christian Democrat, Liberal, Republican and Social Democrat groupings of the coalition were absent. Last night the coalition won a confidence vote on its policy by a comfortable margin. The decrees will have to be presented again.

Step Toward Malaria Drug Reported

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government and university scientists announced Thursday that they have isolated and reproduced whole genes from malaria parasites, an accomplishment they call a major step toward making a practical vaccine against one of the world's most deadly infectious diseases.

The scientists said that they hoped to be able to use the genetic material to mass-produce a malaria protein that could trigger the body's immune system to destroy the most deadly strain of the disease. This, they said, could lead to a single vaccine to fight all forms of malaria, a blood-borne tropical disease transmitted by mosquitoes.

The developments are the work of government researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and scientists at New York University Medical Center. They were reported in a series of papers to be published Friday in the journal Science.

U.S. Mail Workers Warned on Strike

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Postmaster General William F. Bolger has threatened to dismiss all 600,000 mail carriers and other unionized postal employees if they go on strike.

Major postal unions are preparing for a strike vote, despite a federal law against such a stoppage. Talks on new contracts collapsed 10 days ago. The government is seeking a three-year wage freeze and other concessions.

Mr. Bolger's threat was reported in Thursday's editions of The Washington Times, based on comments he made in an interview with the newspaper Wednesday. "If they commit an illegal act in either wildcat or nationwide strikes, I will fire them," he said.

For the Record

Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, the military president of Argentina from 1976 to 1981, was arrested Wednesday after testifying on the kidnap, torture and murder of thousands of political detainees under his rule, the official news agency Telam reported.

In Congress, a Partisan Struggle on the Budget Takes Shape

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans in Congress have begun a new drive for passage of a constitutional amendment requiring balanced federal budgets.

The Democrats, in turn, have accused the Senate Republicans of thwarting the intent of Congress's only tool for budgetary discipline, the Budget Control Act, by waiving in order to pass individual appropriations bills before an overall budget resolution has been passed.

The two parties, both sensitive to the impact that annual deficits of \$170 billion or more may have on interest rates and the economic recovery, were seen to be portraying themselves in this election year as defenders of fiscal responsibility.

The issue for the Republicans on Wednesday was the budget amendment, which has failed to win the support needed to come to debate

on the floor of the Democratic-controlled House.

For the Democrats, the issue has been the congressional budget process. They say the Republicans have crippled this process by refusing to compromise on a military spending figure for the next fiscal year.

Leaders of the Reagan-Bush '84 Congressional Steering Committee held a press conference Wednesday to call on Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic nominees for president and vice president, to urge Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, to bring up the balanced-budget amendment.

But the Republicans refused to outline what steps they would propose to eliminate budget deficits.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, responded to the Republican call by saying, "Any day the president wants to send up a balanced budget I guarantee I will

get it on the floor within 48 hours."

House Republicans have been seeking signatures for a petition that would force a vote on the balanced-budget amendment, which is stalled in the Judiciary Committee. They say they have obtained about 170 signatures, about 40 short of the necessary majority.

The amendment would require Congress to keep its spending in line with tax revenues except in wartime or when both houses approved deficit spending by a three-fifths vote. The amendment would take effect two years after ratification by three-fourths of the states.

The Republican-controlled Senate passed the amendment two years ago; it was rejected by the House. The Senate Judiciary Committee was scheduled to consider the measure Thursday.

But unlike some House Republicans, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., has shown little enthusiasm for adding the

balanced-budget issue to his crowded calendar.

The Tennessee Republican said Wednesday that he hoped to bring the amendment to the floor for a vote, but he added that it would "take a fair amount of time."

Meanwhile, as part of the Democrats' budget offensive, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking party member on the Senate Budget Committee, held up passage of the agriculture appropriations bill to protest Congress's failure to agree on a budget compromise for next year.

Until a budget resolution is passed, each house of Congress must waive the Budget Control Act to pass individual appropriations bills. In the Senate, the waivers are usually passed by consent.

Mr. Chiles, in objecting to the waiver for the agriculture bill, contended that Republicans used the waivers to get around passing an overall resolution, which might

force action to reduce military spending.

In response, the Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said that except for defense Congress had agreed on virtually all aspects of a deficit-reduction plan for next year. The Republican added that the defense issue could be resolved if the House would agree to a range of figures on military spending.

House Votes on Food Plan

The House voted overwhelmingly Wednesday night to increase food-stamp benefits and reverse some restrictions passed by Congress three years ago. The Washington Post reported.

The Hunger Relief Act was approved, 364-39, and sent to the Senate.

The Reagan administration, which pushed for the restrictions three years ago in an effort to cut the budget, had objected to the bill.

Soviet Embassy in U.S. May Get New Address: 'Sakharov Plaza'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved a bill that would rename the site of the Soviet Embassy in Washington "Andrei Sakharov Plaza."

The bill, whose passage Wednesday sends it to the Senate floor, would make the mailing address of the embassy 1 Andrei Sakharov Plaza if the legislation becomes law. It would have to win the approval of the House and be signed by the president.

The proposal, offered by Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, was an alternative to a House-passed recommendation that the block of 16th Street in front of the embassy be renamed for the Soviet dissident. District of Columbia officials opposed this because of a policy that only persons who have been dead at least two years are eligible for the honor of having city streets named for them.

The part of the street the embassy faces is not, in fact, a plaza. In any case, the Soviet Union is building a new embassy in another part of Washington; it is due to be finished next year.

The State Department opposed the street renaming as a violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations to prevent impairment of the dignity of foreign missions, but the Senate committee rejected that argument.

In offering his amendment, Mr. D'Amato said "it is a most fundamental and eloquent means that we in Congress can use to express our concern" for Mr. Sakharov and "the millions he represents."

Mondale, Ferraro Open Tour in South, Where Reagan Won 7 States in 1980

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

JACKSON, Mississippi — Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro have opened their first campaign tour of the South, a region important to the Democrats' election hopes, with promises to win the respect of Southern voters.

"I'm not running to become president of one state or one region," Mr. Mondale told a crowd of 7,000 waving flags Wednesday in front of the Mississippi governor's mansion. "If you elect a president who is good for America, you will have elected a president good for Mississippi."

Mr. Mondale, in a speech, intensified his challenge to Ronald Reagan to debate him six times. He ridiculed the president for saying in an interview released Wednesday that many debates "would bore the pants off the American people."

Ms. Ferraro, whose selection as the first woman on a major party ticket upset some Southerners, told the crowd, "I've worked for everything I've gotten. In this campaign, want your support. I want your votes and I expect to have to earn them."

Many Southern Democrats had urged Mr. Mondale to pick a southern running mate, and Wednesday there were still signs of unease over Ms. Ferraro's selection. Neither the speaker of the Mississippi House, C.B. (Buddie) Newman, an early Mondale supporter who announced he would "sit out" the campaign after Mr. Ferraro's selection, nor Governor Bill Allain attended.

But many observers said Ms. Ferraro's selection had reversed Mr. Mondale's once-slim hopes of winning Mississippi, which Mr. Reagan won in 1980 along with six other Southern states. When Ms. Ferraro walked to the podium in front of the governor's mansion

Wednesday in the rain, the crowd chanted, "Gerry, Gerry."

"Wow," Ms. Ferraro said. "Do I have to worry about the South?"

"No," the crowd shouted.

Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Mondale were given a warmer and more enthusiastic reception in Mississippi than they received Tuesday in a visit to Ms. Ferraro's hometown of Queens, Lieutenant Governor Brad Dye of Mississippi said the crowd was the largest he had ever seen at a political rally in the state.

Mr. Mondale called Mississippi "my lucky state" and said, "By the size of this crowd and excitement here I'm going to carry Mississippi."

"What Americans want is common sense, not salesmanship," Mr. Mondale said. "This campaign shouldn't be a contest between advertising agencies; it should be about ideas and plans for the American people."

Later Wednesday, Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Mondale flew to Texas. In Austin, Ms. Ferraro said, "It is wrong, wrong, wrong" for people to think the will damage the Democratic ticket's chances in the South.

Lance Problem Played Down

Milton Coleman of the Washington Post reported from Austin, Texas.

Mr. Mondale on Wednesday played down published reports that Bert Lance is dismaying with his still undefined role as general chairman of Mr. Mondale's campaign and is considering quitting his new post.

But Mr. Mondale passed up several offers to say that Mr. Lance, who was absent from the Southern campaign opening, would still be overall coordinator for the campaign, as Mr. Mondale announced July 14.

Rather than endorse Mr. Lance outright or reaffirm the certainty of a top role for him, Mr. Mondale on Wednesday repeatedly insisted

that his operation was still getting organized for the general election campaign and that Mr. Lance's role was a part of those preparations.

"There have been no changes" from the role generally spelled out at the time Mr. Lance's selection was announced, Mr. Mondale said.

He said there was "no significance whatsoever" to Mr. Lance's absence during the Southern campaign swing.

Reagan Rejects 6 Debates

Francis X. Clines of the New York Times reported from Santa Barbara, California.

President Reagan, in an interview released by the White House on Wednesday, rejected Mr. Mondale's proposal for six debates this year. The president also expressed doubt about the value of a debate between Vice President George Bush and Ms. Ferraro, saying it was the top of the tickets, not the running mates, that counted.

The president expressed his views in an interview last Friday at the White House with WAGA, a television station in Atlanta. He said that while he expected some agreement could be reached on debates, he "did not accept" Mr. Mondale's proposal, made after the Democratic convention ended last month, for six debates.

Mr. Mondale has proposed six debates to focus separately on the environment, military affairs, the economy, civil rights, education, and American security.

"I think we could bore the pants off the viewers if we did something of that kind," Mr. Reagan said. He added that he looked forward to some debating, declaring, "Frankly, I think there would be as many as the public should stand for."

Mr. Mondale responded in Mississippi: "I don't think President Reagan is worried people will be bored. I think he's worried they might leave the television set on and learn something."



Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro outside the Mississippi governor's mansion.

USIA Staff Asks for Policy Changes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officers of the U.S. Information Agency have asked its director, Charles Z. Wick, to change his policies and restore the agency's prestige.

An open letter to Mr. Wick appears in the current issue of the Foreign Service Journal. It is published by the American Foreign Service Association, the union for professional employees of the State Department, the Agency for Inter-

national Development and the U.S. Information Agency.

The letter, prepared by the association's standing committees for the information agency, said that more than four times as many political appointees as ever before have been placed in the agency. "Many of these, in our judgment, are underqualified," it said.

The letter charged that Mr. Wick's policies have resulted in "seasoned officers subordinated to inexperienced appointees, inappropriate officer placements, stalemate careers and an unparalleled waste of talent, creating a climate of mistrust and secrecy."

It said that the professional employees of the agency have served the administration well, but that mistrust by Mr. Wick and his deputies is eroding the agency's ability to do its work of presenting the U.S. image overseas.

An agency spokesman, Jim Bryant, said the director had no comment on the letter.

4 Soviet Army Deserters Give a Grim Account of Duty in Afghanistan

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Four young Soviet soldiers who defected from their army in Afghanistan said here that they had seen the killing of civilians, widespread sickness, drug use, severe discipline and confusion about why they were there were common problems sapping the morale of combat troops in the war.

The four deserted individually from separate units last year and were taken in by Afghan resistance groups. They arrived in the United States last week and are being resettled under the auspices of the

International Rescue Committee, a private U.S. organization that helps Afghan refugees.

Their accounts provide a gritty look at life in the base camps and on the front lines of the first shooting war since 1945.

Although impossible to verify, they are consistent with other reports that the Russians were bogged down in Afghanistan last year before going on the offensive more recently. About 100,000 Soviet troops have been fighting in Afghanistan since the December 1979 intervention.

The four men interviewed here were all draftees. They are Sergeant Alexei Peresleni, 20, Sergeant Nikolai Movchan, 20, Private Sergei Zhigalin, 20, and Private Yuri Shapovalenko, 19.

They cited cases of attacks on hated senior enlisted men by young conscripts; brutal punishments of troops in the field by senior non-commissioned officers and suicides and murders in the ranks, which are covered up by commanders using the official formulation: "Died while performing patriotic military duties."

At the same time, they said most

of their compatriots, draftees paid about 3 rubles (\$4) a month, simply wanted to survive their two years of active duty and go home.

Western military and intelligence experts believe about 5,000 Soviet soldiers have been killed and an unknown, larger number wounded.

The four, who possessed only the limited information that an army customarily gives enlisted men, generally estimated the tolls to be higher.

One said an officer told him that 100,000 coffins had been shipped to Afghanistan and that they would be filled. One, treated for appendicitis at a military hospital in the Soviet Union, said his ward was filled with wounded troops.

The men said they were told they would be fighting "Americans, Chinese and Pakistanis." The Afghan insurgents received limited amounts of arms from Saudi Arabia, China and other nations, including covert aid from the United States.

The soldiers said hashish, cocaine and opium were widely used among enlisted soldiers. They said soldiers bought drugs from the Afghans with money plundered from civilian homes during patrols or by bartering spent shells, live ammunition and even automatic rifles.

Drug use is so widespread that it is generally tolerated by commanders and fellow soldiers except in

extraordinary cases, the soldiers said.

They said drug use was low among officers, who generally drank vodka smuggled into the country by trucks resupplying from Soviet Uzbekistan to the north. When the officers cannot obtain vodka, which costs up to 50 rubles (about \$75) a bottle, they make their own "samogon" liquor, the men said.

The four expressed contempt for the official version of their mission, which seldom mentions combat and pictures the troops as spending their time building schools, clinics and sanitary facilities to the delight of the Afghans.

Officers tell their soldiers to put aside worries about whether the Soviet Army should be fighting Afghans and to concentrate on survival, they said.

The men said hepatitis was a

scourge, followed by typhoid fever. Sergeant Peresleni said the troops, mostly Russians and Ukrainians, drank far more water than recommended because of the Afghan heat. Normally, he said, half the six-man gun crews in his battery were incapacitated.

Private Zhigalin, who was stationed in Kabul, said troops preferred daylight patrols against hamlets because residents usually fled, making looting easy.

Night raids scared the soldiers "because it seemed there was an enemy behind every corner," they said. After action, however, they remembered seeing homes destroyed "where normal people lived."

One recalled an attempted killing in which someone rolled two hand grenades into a tent of senior sergeants, wounding one. No one was caught. Another time, non-

commissioned officers reportedly assaulted and killed a young trooper while on patrol. They cremated his body and blamed Afghans. The sergeants were caught and executed, it was said.

Soviet Soldier Honored

A Soviet paratrooper who killed more than 30 Afghan guerrillas by blowing himself up has been honored by the Kremlin with an award for bravery, according to a report Thursday in Pravda, Reuters reported.

It said Sergeant Nikolai Chepik's unit was surrounded during fighting in the east of Afghanistan on Feb. 29. The sergeant, who was severely wounded, saved his comrades by drawing the attackers on himself. As he was about to be captured, he exploded a cache of grenades, killing himself and more than 30 Afghans.

Greenpeace Protesters Briefly Plug U.S. Chemical Plant's Waste Pipes

The Associated Press

TOMS RIVER, New Jersey — Divers from the Greenpeace environmental organization plugged 13 pipes that a chemical company uses to discharge wastes into the Atlantic Ocean, officials said, but the company later reopened the pipes. A spokesman for the Ciba-Geigy Corp. said Greenpeace divers flooded blocking the outlets and left to water around 3 P.M. Wednesday. He said company divers immediately began undoing the work of the environmentalists, who had been staging a protest at the plant since Monday.

"We are in compliance with the regulations, and we're very much

concerned with the environment ourselves," said Charles Keane, the spokesman. "The people that work here swim at the local beaches."

Dover Township policemen and officers of the U.S. Coast Guard were also on the scene. A police lieutenant, Walter Campbell, said his officers were there to determine "whether the law is broken and whether any damage is done." No charges were filed against the divers.

Two other Greenpeace protesters, Beverly Baker and Sam Sprunt, both of Boston, who had climbed a 160-foot (50-meter) water tower on Ciba-Geigy's grounds, descended

from the perch they had occupied for more than two days.

The group is protesting Ciba-Geigy's discharge of about four million gallons of chemicals daily.

The mayor of Dover Township, Robert Toscan, had maintained that Greenpeace should not plug the openings because that could cause the pipes to rupture and flood area homes with wastes.

But a Greenpeace spokesman, Brian Fitzgerald, said divers proceeded at a pace that would prevent such a rupture. He added that Greenpeace members did not expect their actions to persuade the company to halt the discharges.

U.S. Says Number of Poor Rose in '83

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the economic recovery, the proportion of Americans with incomes below the government's official poverty line edged up last year to 15.2 percent, or 35.3 million people, the Census Bureau said Thursday.

It was the fifth consecutive year in which the ratio rose, and the highest percentage since 1965, when 17.3 percent of Americans were below the poverty line.

For 1983, a family of four with an income of \$10,178 or less was considered to be living in poverty, according to government calculations. This income figure does not

count noncash benefits such as food stamps or medical aid.

The bureau, in a supplemental report, said that if noncash benefits were counted as income, as some economists believe should be done, the 1983 poverty rate would be between 10.2 percent and 14 percent, depending on the method of valuing benefits.

The 15.2-percent poverty figure for 1983 was only slightly higher than the figure of 15 percent in 1982, when 34.4 million people were in poverty. But it came as a surprise because of the overall improvement in economic conditions.

Gordon Groen, a Census Bureau official, cited two primary reasons for the rise in poverty.

One was that average monthly unemployment dropped only slightly in 1983, from 9.7 percent of the work force to 9.6 percent.

The other factor, he said, was a growth, by 2.4 million people, of two groups with traditionally high poverty rates — single-parent families and people living alone.

In some categories, the poverty rate was much higher than the national average. For blacks, the rate was 35.7 percent; for Hispanics, 28.4 percent; for people in central cities, 19.8 percent; in rural areas, 18.3 percent; and for female householders with no husband present, 36 percent.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Deadlock Under the Stars

That static from outer space may sound like Soviet and American officials negotiating about terms for negotiating about weapons in space, but if these were serious talks you would not hear a thing. You would learn one day, that a time, place and agenda had been fixed, or that Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko planned a dinner to frame the bargaining. That this is not happening is a calamity, a threat to all future arms control. Why it is not happening is debatable.

It can be argued that President Reagan has misjudged the national interest in space weapons, and in arms control in general; or that his goals are sound but his tactics flawed. Yet as much, and more, can be said of the Kremlin. And maybe neither government is now in a position even to begin a sound negotiation.

The impasse follows two decades of arms control bargaining that did very little to inhibit the arms race. Indeed, it left each government fearing that the other was angling for a military superiority that might somehow translate into enormous political gains.

When Ronald Reagan became president, the Soviet buildup looked to be the more excessive; at least, the Russians had failed to give any convincing rationale for their big missile deployments, especially in Europe. Mr. Reagan chose not just to compensate for these but to trump the arms race once and for all.

Contending that he wanted a real race or a real reduction, he rejected the SALT-2 treaty and ordered rapid development of all types of weapons permitted by past agreements. He envisioned a dubious new "Star Wars" missile defense, which would destroy past agreements.

The Russians, feigning despair but perhaps hoping to outmaneuver Mr. Reagan, walked out of the Geneva talks, which were in any case going nowhere. Then the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, died. And Mr. Reagan declared for re-election, feeling vulnerable only

on his unproductive arms policy. Heading into this election season, the Russians suddenly proposed the one deal that Mr. Reagan had, as late as April, firmly opposed: a ban on space weapons, starting with satellite-killers, and on testing them during the talks. Congress had already forbidden such tests until the president made a good-faith effort at a ban.

The president has opposed a ban because the Russians possess one primitive, hardly threatening anti-satellite weapon. He wants to test a much better American weapon, now. His critics plead that if effective satellite-killers are deployed, there will be no stopping the superpowers from producing hundreds. And because satellites are the eyes and ears of America's defense, and the only reliable inspectors of Soviet defenses, critics think that to threaten satellites would jeopardize security for years.

So Mr. Reagan said yes, he would talk about space but also about all strategic weapons. The Russians said that this was not what they had proposed. Mr. Reagan said he would talk about limiting space weapons, without a test ban. The Russians replied that he was being impossible. Mr. Gromyko implies that the president is fooling Congress and the American voter. Washington accuses the foreign minister of meddling in America's election.

Yet perhaps this third Soviet leadership in four years is unprepared for any broad arms control talks. And perhaps the public demands of an American campaign are incompatible with any effective private diplomacy. Congress, the most important audience for these noisy exchanges, must now decide whether to let testing proceed or ban it for another year of mutual restraint. The mature decision would be to delay until next year. That would not set back Mr. Reagan's strategy if he is re-elected. It would give a different diplomacy a chance if he is not.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two Different Germanys

West Germany has now provided another large bank loan to East Germany. It is one of a series of loans and payments that the rich and democratic Germany makes to the less rich and Communist one. The motives on the western side do not have much to do with economics. It is a matter of using money to open access for West Germans to visit friends and relatives in the East. The money maintains postal service and telephone connections. It enables East Germans occasionally to emigrate. In the case of political prisoners, West Germany regularly ransoms them from the East.

It is a continuation of the Ostpolitik that Social Democrats under Willy Brandt began to construct 15 years ago. It now goes forward under Helmut Kohl's conservative government, good evidence that most Germans do not see it as partisan but as a national purpose.

Why do the Soviets permit this modest but highly visible access to the West? One reason is presumably the money. It makes life a little easier in the East European country that, because it watches West German television in its own language, is the most acutely aware of Western standards of living. But there is clearly another reason, one that creates ripples of uneasiness elsewhere in Western Europe. The Soviets like to encourage speculation about the possibility of a Germany that is reunified, neutral, disarmed and out of NATO.

It is a delicate operation for the Soviets. A

Germany reunited in any circumstances is a Soviet nightmare, and they have no intention whatever of allowing it to become a reality. But they are prepared to go quite a long way to raise hopes in West Germany and give neutralists these incentives to try to go a little further. Chancellor Kohl is well aware of the nature of this game, but sees tangible and important gains to be won for East Germans. The West German government pursues these possibilities, it would argue, to demonstrate to voters that they do not have to choose between NATO and better relations with the East.

Like the Soviet government, both German governments believe that they can keep emotions and political events under close control. But there seems to be some nervousness, at least on the part of the Soviets, about the speed at which things are moving. Evidence of that nervousness is currently appearing in both the Soviet and the East German press.

What if sentiment mounted in West Germany in favor of a neutral and reunified country? When the Soviets first began to raise that prospect in the 1950s, Konrad Adenauer replied that he would be ready to discuss reunification when the Soviets permitted free elections in East Germany. That condition always introduces a useful note of realism to discussion of relations between the two Germanys, one of them sovereign and one of them not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

London: It's Up to Hong Kong

There is reason to suppose that the agreement now in the offing — and likely to be initiated within the next two months — will be one that Parliament and the people of Hong Kong would be advised to accept.

—The Times.

In Hong Kong the British foreign Secretary announced the framework of an agreement which, he said, would be clear and precise enough to command the confidence of the people of Hong Kong. [The] news from Hong Kong was better than it has been for a while.

—The Financial Times.

First impressions must be that the established legal institutions and trading and financial independence, which are the basis of Hong Kong's prosperity, have been guaranteed for the next 60 years.

—The Daily Telegraph.

No one can have any conception of what China or any other country will be doing in 13 years' time. The confidentiality of the negotiations so far has been difficult for the people of Hong Kong to live with, but Sir Geoffrey's

statement has set out the parameters within which Hong Kong can reasonably hope to keep its identity. Whether the reasonable hope becomes an accomplished fact is outside Britain's hands. [Hong Kong] can best influence the outcome of events by determination to make the agreement work. Hong Kong's vitality has made it a huge success within the confines of the old regime; the art which Hong Kong has 13 years to acquire is how to carry over that success into the new.

—The Guardian.

Hong Kong: A Toboggan Slide

Sir Geoffrey Howe's press conference here was a smooth, seamless accelerating toboggan slide from start to finish. It was so carefully contrived and so cleverly choreographed that the newsmen were reduced to a supporting role. He made it quite clear that Britain gives top priority to its long-term relationship with China. It is probably true to say that most people here don't care too much who administers Hong Kong as long as we can still go about our lives in a reasonable, if modified, way.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

FROM OUR AUG. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Reform Is Sought for Egypt
CONSTANTINOPLE — The Khedive of Egypt, who has just left Constantinople delighted with his first meeting with the Sultan, is not very satisfied with many of his subjects who have recently arrived here. The chief of the Egyptian Nationalist party, Fehmi Bey, has had numerous interviews with members of the Young Turk Committee, with a view to organizing a congress to discuss the introduction of a Constitutional regime in Egypt and to call upon the Khedive to conform to the new regime of the Ottoman Empire. According to certain reports, the Egyptian Nationalists have been assured of the support of a number of members of the French and British Parliaments, who have formally promised to take part in the Congress, to be held in August.

1934: Hitler Snatches Presidency
BERLIN — Adolf Hitler took over the German presidency after Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg died in his sleep this morning [Aug. 2] at his country home at Neudeck in East Prussia. Twenty years to the day since Kaiser Wilhelm II ordered the mobilization of the German army of the World War, his commander-in-chief died on the estate of his ancestors. Scarcely half an hour after the radio announcement of the President's death had stunned the German people, they were startled to learn from Dr. Joseph Goebbels, speaking over the air, that a political revolution had been effected overnight. He revealed that the Cabinet had passed a law combining the office of the presidency with that of the Chancellor, and placing both in the hands of Adolf Hitler.



The Eurodrama Cue for Delors: Enter in a Hurry

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Jacques Delors, president-designate of the EC Commission, is already entering the period of maximum effectiveness in his new job. The former French finance minister does not actually move to Brussels until early January, but if he wants to avoid being a Gulliver tied down by the Lilliputians now is the time to start cutting away at the cords that will bind him.

Mr. Delors is being hailed in Brussels as the man who can help put the European Community back on the rails. Despondent Eurocrats believe he has the drive needed to restore the Commission's authority, and even cynical diplomats in the EC member states' delegations in Brussels say he is of the caliber required if the Community dimension is to be reasserted and the "Balkanization" of Europe stopped.

But to fulfill these high hopes Mr. Delors must first alter the ground rules in his own favor. He was chosen, if that is the right word, by a process that revealed more about European politics than might be thought decent. For he is the right result arrived at by the wrong method, and over the next five months he must act to reform the EC member governments' chaotic and uncoordinated approach to the manning and the role of the Commission.

The history of the Delors selection is illuminating. The West Germans bungled their undisputed right to nominate the Commission's next president, and thus reinforced the

suspicion that most politicians in Europe still see Brussels as a place for those on the way up or the way down. The Benelux countries had candidates but not clout, and France at one point seemed to claim the job without naming its candidate.

Miraculously, this muddle has produced a French ministerial reshuffle — a figure who commands more support and respect than any incoming president of the Commission since the 1960s. The 59-year-old Delors is a quietly spoken former central banker with a widespread reputation for integrity and effective action. He has rare credibility.

Once President Francois Mitterrand had decided to release Mr. Delors for the Brussels job, Bonn and London lost not a moment in signaling their full backing. Now, however, their enthusiastic support has to be translated into concessions by the major European countries.

If Mr. Delors is to help the Community gain its second wind, he must achieve a number of quiet deals before he even walks into his office on the 13th floor of the Berlaymont building and unpacks his briefcase. Afterward it will be either much more difficult or too late.

Before going to tackle the twin areas of intra-EC market liberalization and economic and monetary cohesion that he has himself identified as his main targets, he must do some

institutional spadework. He must streamline the Commission in Brussels and strengthen the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Unless he can convince the big countries to abandon their privilege of having two EC commissioners each, in 1986 there will be 17 of them, and their meetings will be more like plenary sessions than the "colleges" that the EC's founding fathers had intended. Already there are not enough real jobs to go around, so each four-year Commission starts with a "night of the long knives" when commissioners bargain to avoid the more painful portfolios.

Reserving top posts like external relations, agriculture and industry for the representatives of the Big Four EC nations might, undemocratically, go some way to compensating them for the cut. But it is important for Mr. Delors that his Commission should not be riven by the jealousies, intrigues and deliberately embarrassing press "leaks" that have been the hallmarks of a top-heavy Commission.

At the same time, the new man would do well to secure member governments' agreement on reform affecting the 6,000-plus salaried and established Commission employees.

The Eurocrats are paid too much to do too little, and are protected by an in-house union of redoubtable strength. The fact that all too few Commission staff could meet the test

of finding a similar job at the same pay elsewhere is unimportant. What matters is that promotion for the best and the brightest is blocked by rigid, ossified bureaucratic practice.

Attempts have been made to cut round the problem by creating "task forces" that cut through the various directorates, but not long ago great management resulted when it emerged that there is now an industrial innovation task force within another task force that deals with information technology. The answer that Mr. Delors should go for is the more widespread use of voluntary retirements under Article 50 of the Rome Treaty.

Much more important, though, will be any changes he can produce in the institutional imbalance. The EC governments must be persuaded to cede more authority to the Community, because leaving matters in the hands of the national ministries only produces EC paralysis. Endorsing the new European Parliament's likely bids for more power would be in the Commission's own interest, particularly one idea for three-yearly sessions to be held in Brussels.

These adjustments are, of course, not of the same order as the crucial economic policy undertakings that Mr. Delors aims to bring from the EC member governments during his term in Brussels. But some of them could mean the difference between success and failure in accomplishing the reform of Europe.

International Herald Tribune.

Showmanship, Indeed, but Reagan Isn't Acting

By Greg Schneiders

WASHINGTON — The first volleys of the 1984 general election campaign having been fired, this may be a good time for Democrats to reflect on the task of running against "The Great Communicator."

It is hard to think of a label that has stuck to a president as well as that one has stuck to Ronald Reagan. Few politicians in either party take exception to it. Republicans, of course, tend to use the term respectfully, and Democrats disdainfully, but the fact is that the man is a master at communicating with the public.

And there may be something Democrats can learn from "The Great Communicator." It is a natural and forgivable partisan reaction for them to attribute Mr. Reagan's skills at communicating to his experience as an actor. He does seem to choke up and mist over cue. But this analysis is unfair to him, uncomplimentary to the American people and unhelpful to Democrats.

Actually, it is because he is not acting that he is effective. Whatever else Democrats may say about this president — that he is uninformed, insensitive, unfair and potentially dangerous — they cannot say that he lacks conviction. And that is the key to his effectiveness. Ronald Reagan believes passionately in what he is saying.

In 1980 his message was simple: less government at home, more assertiveness abroad. It was

a message he had believed in for decades. He won in 1980 because of Jimmy Carter and the Iranian hostages and the more conservative mood of the voters. But he also won because he had a simple message and delivered it with conviction.

American voters treat their leaders the way horses treat their riders — they sense the first signs of uncertainty and they will throw a tentative rider. They may not know where the country is going or where it should go, but they know the difference between a leader with a purpose and one with a pocket full of polls.

The problem with Democrats this year is that they are sounding tentative — their beliefs too measured, their proposals too cautious. Yet there are principles that are as central to the Democratic view of the world as Ronald Reagan's conservative ideology is to his.

Democrats believe that the government that governs least does not always govern best. They are more enthusiastic than skeptical about what government can do for those in need. They believe that peace is as important to national security as a strong defense is.

Some of these views have been ridiculed recently. Some may be out of favor with a majority

of Americans. But if the Democrats are embarrassed and apologetic about their core convictions, American voters will not — and should not — take them seriously in 1984.

Voters should not be forced to choose, in Yeats's words, between those who "lack all conviction" and those "full of passionate intensity."

Democrats must not just nip at Mr. Reagan's heels and run against him at the margins — a little more government at home, a little less assertiveness abroad. They must stake out fundamental differences and give clear and passionate voice to the Democratic view in those critical areas. And then let the chips fall where they may.

President Reagan may be vulnerable because he is wrong or because he is dangerous. He is not vulnerable because he is an actor. He is not vulnerable because he is insincere. It is because he believes so strongly in what he says and does that he is an effective communicator.

If Democrats fail to give him his due and match his convictions with their own, they will have the satisfaction of ridiculing their opponent but not of defeating him.

The writer, who was director of communications for Senator John Glenn's presidential campaign, is a political consultant. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Southeast Asians: Too Busy Prospering to Worry

By Don Oberdorfer

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Two recollections of the past stood out in contrast with the present when I toured Southeast Asia last month in Secretary of State George Shultz's press contingent, and again when I took part in a conference of Southeast Asian, Japanese and American at Hakone, Japan, sponsored by the Asia Society and the Japan Center for International Exchange.

My last visit to Indonesia had been on the famous trip of Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in January 1974, which touched off extensive anti-Japanese riots in Jakarta. Mobs of students and young toughs systematically smashed Japanese cars, storefronts of Japanese-related businesses and any other visible signs of the swiftly growing economic inroads of the Asian Society and the Japan Center for International Exchange.

A decade later, Japan's economic inroads are much greater — both Indonesian imports from Japan and exports to Japan have more than tripled — but the resistance has faded from view. Japan has become Indonesia's most essential economic partner — the same status it enjoys with most of the other ASEAN countries.

In Hakone and later in Jakarta I met Kumijoro-Jakti Dorodjurno, a University of Indonesia professor who had been jailed for 27 months after the Tanaka riots on suspicion of being one of its instigators. He said the riots were caused by a reaction to Japan's "over-presence" and by jockeying among ruling Indonesian generals of the time. He said that no violence had been intended by the students, to whom he was a mentor at the time, but that "we lost control."

The oil boom which was getting under way in Indonesia in 1974 "saved the situation" of attitudes toward Japan, he said. "After a while it became hard to differentiate between oil boom money and outside money such as that from the Japanese."

"We realize now that it is too late to diversify," Mr. Dorodjurno said. Indonesians and Japanese are "stuck with each other" and are working out the terms of an evolving relationship. Current issues are the degree of "indonesianization" of skilled employment and capital, and the transfer of Japanese technology to Indonesia.

The other surprise on this trip, in the light of the recent past, was ASEAN's growing confidence about its ability to deal with Vietnamese inroads into Cambodia. The ASEAN foreign ministers' meetings of 1980, 1982 and 1983, all of which I attended, were dominated by discussion and maneuver on the Cambodian issue.

This time the talk of Cambodia was notably muted, with much attention shifting to economic questions and the first stirrings at ASEAN's instigation, of a Pacific community forum to bring governments together on economic and social issues.

"The feeling here is, 'We're containing the situation [in Cambodia] and this may be the time to use Southeast Asian patience,'" said an American diplomat who sat in on the private discussions among foreign ministers. "Nothing is moving on the political side" toward arranging a Vietnamese withdrawal, "and the feeling is that's not all bad."

A Singapore diplomat, explaining

the reasons for ASEAN's confidence, noted that Vietnam is mired down in Cambodia without support from any quarter except the Soviet Union, and against the strong opposition of China, the international community and even money elements at home.

"The Vietnamese are stuck and they are stagnating, while the rest of us are moving ahead. Their total GNP is only \$10 billion to \$20 billion yearly, less than any of the ASEAN countries except little Brunei. Our [ASEAN's] total GNP is over \$200 billion and growing fast."

Part of Vietnam's economic failure is due to isolation imposed by the ASEAN countries and America as a penalty for the occupation of Cambodia and as an incentive for Vietnam to negotiate its own withdrawal.

Earlier this year, Indonesia tried to open a more productive avenue for negotiations when its defense minister visited Hanoi, but the Vietnamese response was disappointing and the initiative is considered a failure.

The non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia have their worries about the future, which can be heard in the corridors of any meetings of their diplomats. Will the U.S. economy drain off the capital needed for Asian countries as America becomes increasingly a big importer of capital, rather than a big supplier of capital, to finance its huge deficits? Will Japan and the United States open their markets to manufactured goods from Asia as the developing countries move into light and even heavy industry? Will high technology and the "third industrial revolution" bypass

smaller countries and leave them more dependent than ever on uncontrollable forces from outside?

A big question, too, concerns China. Will it maintain its present political and military stance in Asia, or reverse course to become a threat?

For all this, the Southeast Asian scene is one of dynamism beyond the expectations of U.S. policymakers of earlier decades. The strength and confidence stick out more than the problems, especially in comparison with the troubled scene in most other areas of the world.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kahane: No Threat . . .

In response to "A Change of System for Israel" (July 30) by Flora Lewis:

Chaim Herzog sought, while still an active Labor Party member, to change the electoral system to a direct one before he became Israel's president. Most Israelis would opt for such a change. This is the only conclusion to be drawn from the nearly 30-percent vote received by the minor parties in the Israeli elections.

As for "depth of division," division is a feature of any struggling democracy. The United States was no exception in its early decades; nor was its democratic system able to avoid a civil war one hundred years later.

Rabbi Meir Kahane's election, as one Knesset member out of 120, is no more a threat to democracy than the presence of several Communists in every Knesset since Israel's founding.

HERBERT ROSENBERG,
Ramat Gan, Israel.

Is No One Too Poor For Arms?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Much concern has been expressed lately about the inability of many developing countries to repay or even service their debts. Little is said about the same countries squandering scarce resources to buy weapons.

The United States encourages bankrupt nations to buy fighter aircraft, missiles, artillery and other materiel they often do not need, with money they do not have. A study by the U.S. Congressional Research Service discloses that America is now the world's leading exporter of arms to developing countries, with sales of nearly \$10 billion last year, or almost 40 percent of the total business.

The Soviet Union ranks second. Other leading arms merchants include France, Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and Israel, a big customer for U.S. equipment at the same time that it sells weapons of its own make.

Senator Mark Hatfield, the Oregon Republican who made the study public, called the policy of peddling weapons indiscriminately "short-sighted." That is an understatement. There is something unsavory about furnishing guns to impoverished governments that lack the means to feed their people, much less provide education or medical care. Leaders of such nations go into hock to acquire fancy weapons in order to impress neighbors. Often they use the weapons to settle border disputes that might have been negotiated.

The arms trade resembles the narcotics traffic. It is immoral and un-

healthy. The taste for arms can become an overpowering addiction.

A good deal of the weapons business is underwritten by the American taxpayer, since the United States frequently extends generous terms of credit to its customers. It was reported not long ago that the Defense Security Assistance Agency, familiarly known in the Pentagon as "the store," had handed out \$19 billion in credit since 1969, much of it to countries suffering from stagnant economies. Many of these countries cannot repay loans to private banks are also behind in repaying their debts for arms purchases. The U.S. agency, eager to sell, makes it easy for them to default.

An instance is Egypt, which chronically has trouble meeting its debt payments. The debt keeps growing. Egypt's annual principal and interest payments will rise from \$370 million to \$549 million in the next decade. For Israel, whose triple-digit inflation is a consequence of military expenditures, repayments, now an annual \$945 million, will be more than \$1 billion a year by 1993.

It has been suggested that these transactions are shrouded in mystery to prevent congressional snooping. Among other things, the deals are not included in the federal budget.

General Philip Gast, director of the Pentagon agency, justifies the arms trade on the ground that it boosts U.S. industrial production, provides jobs and makes the output of military equipment cheaper by increasing productivity.

Those claims are true enough, but they fail to explain many of the intricate and arcane arrangements that make it possible for client countries to build up their arsenals at the expense of the American taxpayer.

Back in 1971, for instance, Israel was able to get a 20-year loan to buy equipment when the limit was 10 years. Later, when the loan time period was raised to 12 years, Israel managed to extend it to 30 years.

There may be sound political motives behind such leniency. Israel is a beleaguered nation to whose survival the United States is committed. Nevertheless, the business ought to be conducted more openly.

In many instances it ought to be stopped entirely. Just as a banker would lend money to a pauper, the United States should not extend credit for arms purchases to countries that cannot make ends meet.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

... or a Bad Omen?

The election of Rabbi Meir Kahane is a bad omen for those who believe in peaceful reconciliation between Arabs and Israelis. When he preaches a "Jewish jihad" to expel Palestinians from what remains of their homeland, he plays into the hands of extremist groups by creating an atmosphere of continued tension and hatred between the two peoples.

Rabbi Kahane and his people must recognize that a grievous injustice has been inflicted on the Arab people of Palestine, and that only through the respect of their rights as human beings entitled to freedom and security in their own homeland can a start be made in establishing conditions of peace and harmony, which would endure because based on justice and not on the fluctuating fortunes of war.

KHALIL I. BABAA,
League of Arab States,
Athens Mission.

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سكنا من الاول

Paraguay Resists Trend of Neighbors to Liberalize

By Martin Andersen
Washington Post Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Moves toward democratic rule in neighboring countries, which at first brought hopes for change in Paraguay, have not resulted in any liberalization by the 30-year autocratic government.

Instead, the country's leader, General Alfredo Stroessner, has responded to growing troubles at home and continued international isolation by reversing a tentative loosening of restrictions on political freedom. The relaxation began late last year after the election of Raúl Alfonsín to president of Argentina.

On March 22 the government of Paraguay shut the daily newspaper ABC Color, which had been for nearly all the 17 years of its existence the most important critical voice in the country. Despite a vigorous protest by the U.S. Embassy in Asunción and an on-site investigation by the Inter-American Press Association, the paper is still closed.

At the same time, observers say, the government has stepped up police surveillance and harassment of political opponents. An anti-Semitic campaign has been started by the ruling party against the owner and operator of Radio Nanduti, one of two privately owned radio stations that question government policies.

"What Stroessner has done is create a country which by its remoteness, few overseas commercial links and longtime isolation is nearly invulnerable to outside trends and foreign pressure," a foreign diplomat said.

General Stroessner, described by the opposition as the "last Latin American tyrant," has held power longer than any other leader in the Western world. Since coming to power in a military coup in 1954, General Stroessner has won at the polls six times, last year with 90 percent of the vote, according to

the official returns. Foreign observers and Paraguayan opposition figures have generally described the elections as fraudulent.

Paraguayans opposed to General Stroessner say changes here can come only after he dies.

"The Paraguayan opposition is very weak because for 30 years

autos taken in Argentina and Brazil are brought in to Paraguay to be "legalized," has incensed Brazilians along the Paraguayan border; they have threatened mass protests in front of Paraguay's consulates there.

The contraband has also brought the Paraguayan security forces into

returned from 25 years of exile in Buenos Aires.

Foreign diplomats say that as Argentina deals with its enormous foreign debt, labor unrest and other problems, the Paraguayan government has emphasized that democracy is not a panacea.

Those observers also note that Argentine political hegemony in Paraguay has been eclipsed in the past decade by increasing economic and military ties to Brazil. The giant northern neighbor is Paraguay's largest arms supplier and partner in the Itaipu hydroelectric project on their border.

The Itaipu dam, the world's largest hydroelectric project, was responsible for economic growth rates of 10 percent or more that made Paraguay a continental leader in the late 1970s. Construction work on the project is coming to a close, and many of the 15,000 Paraguayans it employed are out of work. Brazil, in the midst of its own economic crisis, does not need to buy Paraguay's surplus energy.

At the same time, traditional Paraguayan exports, such as cotton, lumber and meat, remain depressed because of flooding last year and because prices for them are low. Gross domestic product is estimated to have shrunk 10 percent last year.

It is against that background that the government has clamped down on internal dissent. One critic singled out by the government was Radio Nanduti's owner, Humberto Rubin. In the past weeks, Mr. Rubin, who has operated the station for 22 years, has been attacked almost daily in La Voz del Colorado, an official half-hour broadcast carried by about 30 radio stations nationwide.

Mr. Rubin, who directs his station's popular "Open Microphone" call-in show, has been accused of causing shortages of consumer goods by his broadcasts and has

'What Stroessner has done is create a country which . . . is nearly invulnerable to outside trends and foreign pressure.'

Stroessner has very astutely known how to divide and co-opt his opponents," said Humberto Pérez Caceres, a leader of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, a small left-of-center group that refuses to participate in elections.

"With Stroessner in power democratization is impossible," he said. "It's a matter of waiting until he dies."

General Stroessner's power rests on the ruling Colorado Party and the military, which some predict will come into conflict when he is gone.

In Paraguay, university admission, government jobs and contracts, social services and municipal licenses are doled out to those in good standing with party officials or who belong to token political groups that General Stroessner allows to function to claim democratic legitimacy.

The 22,000-member armed forces has often violently repressed the government's opponents. According to published reports and foreign diplomats, high-ranking officers run a lucrative smuggling trade in whiskey, cigarettes, stolen cars and narcotics, estimated by foreign observers to amount to more than the total value of Paraguay's legal exports.

The stolen-car racket, in which

occasional internal conflict. Two months ago there was a shoot-out between police and navy personnel over possession of two truckloads of illegal goods.

It was consistent coverage of such corruption, human rights abuses and other official misdeeds that caused the closing of ABC Color, local and foreign observers say. For many, closing the newspaper with the largest circulation was a sign that the government saw increasing trouble ahead and was determined to close the political opening that came with Mr. Alfonsín's inauguration.

"The closure of ABC Color hit us very hard," said Carmen de Lara Castro, head of the Paraguayan human rights commission. "It was a paper that raised people's awareness, helped get rid of some of the fear, and finally some people were coming forward with rights complaints."

Argentina's example has had much less effect in Paraguay than the government's opponents had hoped. The primary effect was the repatriation of two dozen political exiles early this year. Mr. Alfonsín frequently has spoken in favor of democracy in Paraguay and is a personal friend of Miguel Ángel González Casabianco, a dissident Colorado Party leader who recently



ON TOUR — Edén Pastora Gómez, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, waits for his luggage at Madrid's Barajas Airport. Mr. Pastora, on a tour of Europe, met Thursday with Prime Minister Felipe González. Mr. Pastora said he had urged Mr. González to press for "a truly democratic process" in November's elections in Nicaragua.

Salvadoran Official Sees No Election Role for Left Before '88

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A high Salvadoran official has said that President José Napoleón Duarte's plan to bring peace to the country does not envision the left's participation in elections until 1988.

In an interview Wednesday, the official, Julio Rey Prendes, the president's chief aide, acknowledged for the first time that it would be difficult for the rebels to take part in elections scheduled for next year. He also offered a broad outline of how the government

plans to resolve the nearly five-year-old civil war.

Mr. Duarte previously said the government would try to bring the left into mayoralty and legislative assembly elections scheduled for next March. But the plan presented by Mr. Rey Prendes suggests the government intends to take a slower, more cautious approach.

"We are not pushing or pressing for a dialogue," he said, "because we think we have to first fix our internal problems before talking with the guerrillas."

"We are thinking of settling everything between 1985 and 1988,"

he said, adding that it was "wishful thinking" to believe the left would take part in next year's elections.

Government sources said the left had made one formal request to talk to the government and several informal ones. Publicly, it has called for unconditional dialogue and has said it will not take part in elections until a provisional government representing all sectors of Salvadoran society is established.

Mr. Rey Prendes said the government had not formally replied to any of the left's requests for discussions. He said it would not begin making contacts with the left

until sometime during the first three months of next year.

Other Salvadoran officials have suggested recently that the president would move more slowly than expected in talking to the insurgents.

"The left is desperately pressing for conversations," the economy minister, Ricardo González Camacho, said in an interview last week. "Duarte is considering the legitimate president of this country. I don't see why we should rush."

The peace plan Mr. Rey Prendes described calls for maintaining military pressure on the rebels and

demonstrating that the government can control human-rights abuses.

Sometime next year, when the government decides a "climate of security" has been created, the president plans to invite the left to talk about the country's problems, according to Mr. Rey Prendes.

He said the left's positions on the social and economic changes carried out by the government would be debated.

But just as important, he said, the new government would need to demonstrate that it was able to provide the security necessary for the

left to take part in the political life of the country.

"It could be an opportunity for them to speak," Mr. Rey Prendes added. "We have to sell the idea that they can come here. We not only have to convince the guerrillas but we have to convince the people."

The next stage, he said, would be discussions on how the left could take part in legislative elections planned for 1988 and a presidential election in 1989.

He said that during that time the United States would play an important role in providing aid.

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Page 7

Los Angeles, Money in Hand, Gets Its Art Act Together

by John Russell

LOS ANGELES — Ever since Nathanael West blew the whistle on Los Angeles in 1939 in his novel "The Day of the Locust," and ever since Evelyn Waugh in 1948 blew another sharp blast in his long story "The Loved One," people on the Eastern Seaboard have had trouble taking Los Angeles seriously. In particular, the cultural scene in Los Angeles has been discounted as erratic, ill-informed, sometimes nonexistent and in any case much too far away. The museums, in particular, never seemed to get their act together. The Pasadena Museum, a stronghold of contemporary art in the 1960s, later that position altogether. The Los Angeles County Museum, at one time belted out with massive loans from the Norton Simon collection, suddenly found that Simon had been walking out the door.

Then came the announcement in 1976 that with one stroke of his pen the late J. Paul Getty had given Los Angeles the chance — if not the obligation — to spend more than any other city in the world on the purchase, reservation and display of works of art of all kinds and all periods. He had also, of course, made it possible for Los Angeles to become a center of learning and light in matters of art, but that was not so much the point. What hurt was that henceforth Los Angeles could outbid Washington, outbid New York, Boston and Chicago, and outbid London, Paris, Berlin and Madrid in terms of collecting in which those cities had excelled. Even in Texas, where people do not like to back down in the context of money, the news hurt.

But the truth is that, so far from being a cultural vacuum that was waiting for someone to come along and energize it, Los Angeles by then was doing very nicely on its own. In the matter of the Pasadena Museum and the County Museum, all seemed set on a straight course. When Norton Simon gave his name and his collection to what was merely the Pasadena Museum, the area acquired overnight a museum of the first order. Simon had a good eye for paintings of all periods, and the overall proportion of masterpieces in his museum is higher than in any a more celebrated gallery, both in the United States and Europe. The County Museum under its new director, Earl A. Powell III, was all set for a new career. The newborn Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles has ambitions to which no limit has been set, and it lately took the decisive step of acquiring a large number of works from the famous collection of Count Panza di Biumo

in Italy, as the nucleus of its permanent holdings.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art has had its problems in recent years, and the impact of the Getty fortune might have been expected to fall heavily upon what is essentially a big-scale miscellaneous city museum that cannot maneuver with the freedom of a museum that travels light. But in the current Olympic Arts Festival (the most intelligent thing of its kind that ever came this particular visitor's way) the hottest ticket of all has been the one that gets you into "A Day in the Country: Impressionism and the French Landscape" at the County Museum. (It is there through Sept. 15.)

Sometimes it seems in fact as if Los Angeles was getting its act together in good time, and before the full impact of the Getty bequest has been felt. Though in outward appearance a signorial symbol from the past, the Huntington Library in San Marino has just built a new building and embarked upon a second life as a repository of American painting of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. In particular the painting by Mary Cassatt that is reproduced here may well become a universal favorite, but there are also very good paintings by Thomas Eakins, Winslow Homer, John Sloan, Edward Hopper and others.

In the field for which it is best known, the Huntington Library under the longtime curatorship of Robert Wark has lately bought an outstandingly fine portrait of an Englishwoman by Sir Anthony van Dyck, and it has also made some delicate but successful forays into French 18th-century painting and established the beginnings of a research center into the history of American art.

THESE are not the marks of a stagnant city. Nor are they the marks of a dumb city, or of a city that is going to go weak at the knees because one particular institution has more money than most of us can even dream of. But eyes do undeniably turn from time to time toward the mountain-top, good enough for Moses himself though by no means immune to the noise of the traffic below, on which the J. Paul Getty Trust not long ago bought a site of nearly 700 acres.

There it will build its new museum, its research center and its conservation center. No architect has as yet been chosen, and those acres are still the preserve of bird and beast. But plans are far advanced, and good people have been hired, and it is safe to say that by the end of the century, if all goes well, the greater Los Angeles area will be a place in which high art can be studied as advantageously as it can be studied today in New York, in Washington and in the greater Boston area.

Contrary to what is often thought, this will not be brought about by Getty money alone. It will be a collective effort. There will be — once again, if all goes well — major museums, major private collections, a research center not easy to rival in its size, its scope and its technological equipment, and a continuous and ever-changing stream of intelligent and provocative historians of art with whom to argue. The greater Los Angeles area will be, in effect, a free-form university in which education, whether formal or informal, will go forward in optimum conditions. The result is not intended to challenge, to intimidate or to supplant older centers of learning, whether in the United States or elsewhere, but it will have a life and a character of its own.

READERS who happen to be in Los Angeles this summer can form their own prognostic in these matters. They can also have a good time, apart from the Olympic Games. At both ends of the museumological spectrum, and at most points in between, Los Angeles is in rehearsal, as it were, for the rise of the curtain in the 1990s. From the illuminated medieval manuscript to the custom-built Pierce Arrow, nearly everything that can be accommodated under the rubric of "art" is somewhere on view.

The most conspicuous novelty in that context is undoubtedly the show called "Automobile and Culture" that has just opened in the improvised headquarters (generally known as "The Temporary Contemporary") of the Museum of Contemporary Art. (It can be seen through Jan. 6, 1985.) As it was not yet installed at the time of my visit to Los Angeles I cannot comment upon it here, but it is clear from the catalog (just published by Harry N. Abrams Inc. at \$45 clothbound) that it documents not only the history of the automobile itself, with many a classic model on view in the galleries, but the impact of the automobile upon the fine arts.

From Toulouse-Lautrec in 1896, Umberto Boccioni in 1901, Francis Picabia in 1915, Henri Matisse in 1917, Eugene Atget in 1922, Sonia Delaunay, Arthur Dove and Salvador Dali in the 1930s, Walker Evans in 1936 and Edward Hopper in 1940 all the way along to Claes Oldenburg, Richard Hamilton, Arman, Edward Ruscha and Andy Warhol in our own day, painters and photographers of every stripe have turned to the automobile for inspiration. Furthermore, the automobile itself in earlier times was often an object of exceptional distinction. In fact the show at the Temporary Contemporary would seem to be to the automobile what "A Day in the Country" is to the trains that puffed and chuffed their way in and out of the Gare Saint-Lazare in the 1870s, except that the County Museum has not brought over either locomotives or rolling stock from the French railroad museums.

But of course it is to the simulated Roman villa in Malibu that now houses the Getty Museum that most visitors will look for an indication of things to come in Los Angeles. As to that, the museum is proceeding with notable discretion. It is, as everyone knows, bound in duty to get the best acquisitions that it can find. If it buys a drawing at auction for a high price, even people who cannot tell Raphael from Rubens carry on as if they were personally affronted. But the museum is not in duty bound either to boast about its acquisitions or to look for them in areas that have already been over-fished. And for one reason or another a great many of its acquisitions are in areas that not everyone has heard about, let alone explored at first hand.

It is not with the names of Wiewel, Bosch, the Elder, Manierbach, Laurens de la Hyre, Hugo de Foulloy or The Master of the White Initials that you could bring an anti-Getty protest meeting to its feet. Yet it is on them, as much as on Raphael or Rubens,



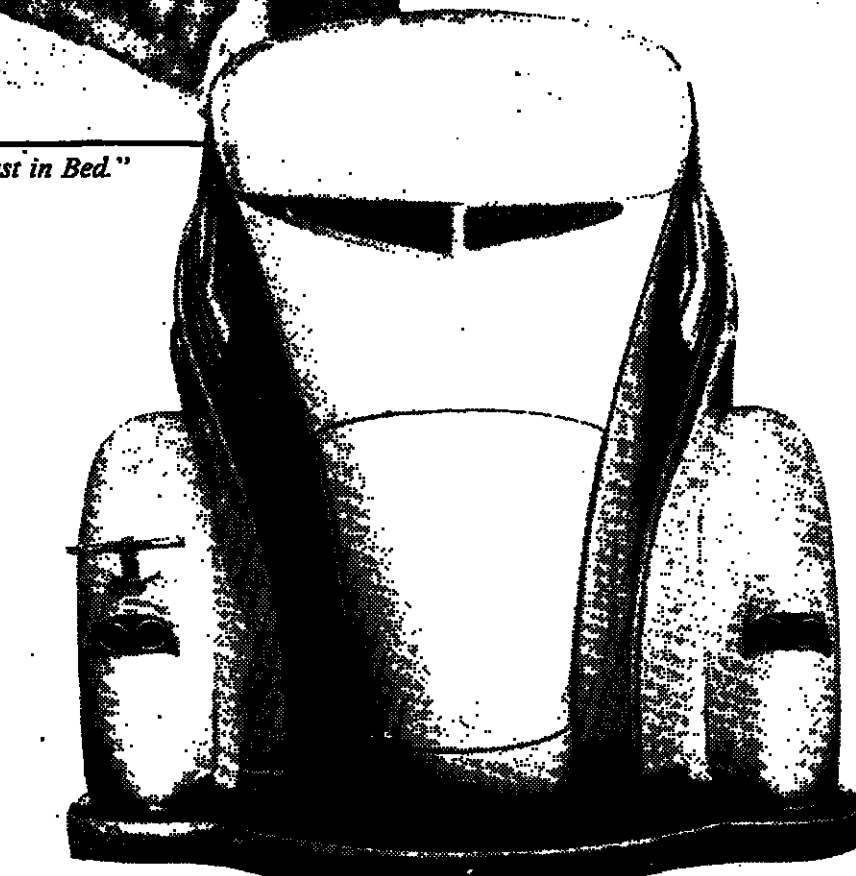
Detail from Mary Cassatt's "Breakfast in Bed."

that the attention of the Getty Museum has lately been focused, just as the department of decorative arts is as likely to have bought an example of 18th-century Venetian painted furniture as it is to have sought out yet another stupendous addition to its French collections of the same period.

The summer visitor to the Getty will find two special exhibitions. One is a discreet selection from the 144 illuminated manuscripts that were bought last year from Dr. and Mrs. Peter Ludwig in Germany. The rationale behind this particular purchase was that although not even the Getty can hope to get first-rate examples of van Eyck or Piero della Francesca, it can still bring to California some of the finest surviving examples of European medieval painting. The other special exhibition is a no less discreet selection from the museum's Old Master drawing collection. Though still small by the standard of the British Museum or the Metropolitan, this collection is being made at a very high level indeed and has lately moved into areas (the art of William Blake, for instance) that it had not previously explored.

BUT it may well be "A Day in the Country" at the County Museum that has first priority with most visitors to Los Angeles. How could this not be so, when the exhibition brings together more than 100 of the paintings that so many people now prefer to all others? Where Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Cézanne, Renoir, Sisley, Gauguin, Seurat and van Gogh are predominant, all forms are banished. A vast contentment comes over the face of the visitor to the County Museum from the moment that he gets through the door and sees, side by side, Claude Monet's "Bridge at Bougival" and "Bathing at La Crennolière."

Until lately the accepted notion of Monet was that his art was an art of unedited impressions that were conveyed from retina to canvas with virtually no amendment. It was in every history book that Monet was "Only an eye — but what an eye!" and rare were those who dissented from that view. In fact, it was generally held that French Impressionist painting, though delectable, was virtually mindless. The Impressionists were men who went out to work and left their brains behind them. How they saw, not what they saw or what they made of it, was the important thing. And although it was well known that Camille Pissarro was a man of



A Pierce Arrow Silver Arrow (1933) in Los Angeles show.

exceptional intelligence, most people believed that we could no more expect an Impressionist painter to think than we could expect a camera to read Immanuel Kant.

"A Day in the Country" is the latest in a long line of articles, books and exhibitions that have lately challenged this point of view. It has an intellectual armature that makes it an exhibition to think about, as well as to delight in. As for its being a show that takes no risks, as was said not long ago by Walter Hopps, guest curator of "Automobile and Culture," it could be argued that to reinterpret great and problematical works of art to which the definitive answers have yet to come in is more risky than to talk about the automobile in terms that have been familiar for 20 years and more.

The catalog of "A Day in the Country" reproduces every painting in color and costs \$19.95 in paperback. It has a great deal of documentation, much of it fascinating about the social, political and economic context in which these paintings were produced. It also continues the concerted attempt that

has lately been made to present some of the masterpieces of Impressionism as psychodramas of an elliptical but none the less compelling sort, rather than as vacuous transcriptions of everyday experience.

The two principal revisionists in this particular enterprise are Richard Brettell, curator at the Chicago Art Institute, which will house the show from Oct. 23 through Jan. 6, 1985, and Scott Schaefer, curator at the Los Angeles County Museum. They have been stoutly seconded by Sylvie Gache-Patin and Françoise Heilbrun, curators at the not yet opened Musée d'Orsay in Paris. (The show will be at the Grand Palais in Paris from Feb. 8 through April 22, 1985.)

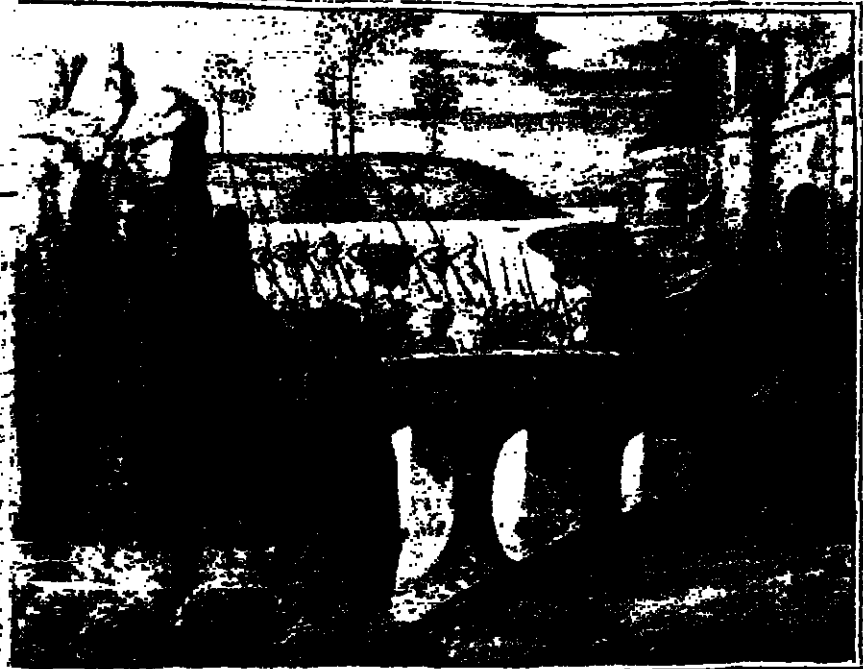
Easy as it would be to be swept away by the sheer sumptuousness of this exhibition, one or two reservations occurred to this visitor and refused to go away. One is that Impressionist painting is not about a day in the country at all. It is about living in the country, which is something else altogether. Monet, Pissarro, Cézanne and Sisley were not excursionists, even if they motored the passing train, the rented rowboat, the com-

mercialized bathing place and the riverside restaurant. They were people who saw the seasons round and went on painting even when deep snow, flood water and the fear of arson — which destroyed a favorite village in the late 1870s — kept the excursionists away.

It should also be said that the content of the show is absurdly misrepresented by its subtitle — "Impressionism and the French Landscape." There is nothing Impressionist about the paintings by Henri-Edmond Cross, Emile Bernard, Paul Gauguin, Georges Seurat, Paul Signac and Vincent van Gogh that play so arresting a part in the show. Many of them resulted from a revision against Impressionism, and it shows.

This bizarre tactic is compounded by the fact that the show has been installed not chronologically, or in terms of stylistic development, but by subject matter. "Rivers, Roads and Trains" and "The Fields of France" are typical subdivisions of the show. As a result of this, the installation jumps

Continued on page 9



Jean Froissart's "Brabant Troops Crossing the Meuse," at the Getty.

The Long, Rough Road to a Women's Olympic Marathon

by Lisa Nesselton

IN 1896 a feisty woman runner by the name of Melpomene crashed the Olympic marathon and finished in four and a half hours. Sportswriters of the day admitted that it was unchivalrous to deny women official entry to the race. But the press did not come to the aid of women's distance running until 1967 when Kathrine Switzer, then a 20-year-old Syracuse University student, bore the brunt of some resoundingly unchivalrous behavior on her way to

becoming the first woman to officially complete the Boston Marathon.

Photos of the enraged race director, Jock Semple, clawing at Switzer's race numbers were transmitted worldwide. Advances in women's marathon running since have been almost as swift as Semple's blood rising to the boiling point. Since 1970 the world marathon record has belonged to 12 different women — and it has been improved by 40 minutes. Nearly 20,000 marathon performances were recorded by women last year in North America alone.

On Aug. 5 in Los Angeles the world's best

female marathoners will cover the same course as the men in the first women's marathon ever run in the Olympic Games. "We're going to see strong, healthy, incredibly beautiful women cross the finish line in L.A., and that will be seen around the world on TV and the impact is going to be profound," predicts Switzer, 17 years after she broke the sex barrier in Boston. She will be a television commentator for the race.

In a time when the word "marathon" is bandied about to promote everything from special weekend sales to hardy photocopying machines, Switzer's tale is refreshingly naive

in the retelling. The daughter of a retired army colonel and "the original supermom," she had not set out to change history or make a feminist statement.

"I loved running and I had heard about this amazing race called the Boston Marathon and that it was 26 miles 385 yards long and I thought 'Wouldn't it be wonderful if I could cover that distance on my own two feet?' So I trained and one day I even ran 31 miles in practice. Not very fast, but I could really cover a lot of distance, better than a lot of men." (The metric distance of the marathon is 42.195 kilometers.)

Having registered as K.V. Switzer she took her presumably rightful place at the starting line. "The day of the race was foggy and rainy and snowy and cold," she recalls, and as she was wearing a baggy sweatshirt with a hood, Switzer's sex went unnoticed until she shed her warm-up gear. "At about the four-mile mark it was obvious that I was a woman," she recalls, laughing at the memory.

"None of us realized that it was against the rules for women to compete at long distance running," says Switzer. "Well, one of the race officials completely lost his temper, jumped from the officials' truck which was passing by, attacked me and tried to rip by numbers off and throw me out of the race." The press truck was fortuitously placed and shutters clicked as Switzer was "saved by my boyfriend, who was a 225-pound hammer thrower. He threw the official right out of the race onto the side of the road and I went on to finish."

"It wasn't the single incident that changed women's running," Switzer insists. "But it certainly was one of the catalysts for many major changes in women's sports. For me, personally, it changed my life."

Switzer applied her energy and infectious enthusiasm in two directions. "First I wanted to see if I could be an athlete and in fact trained very hard and became one. If someone like myself who began as a jogger could emerge as a world-class runner, it indicated

that there was tremendous potential in women's sports." Switzer, who went on to complete 35 marathons in 10 years of competitive running, declares, "I was radicalized into wanting to create as many programs as I possibly could for women."

THE longest race for women in the 1928 Olympics was 800 meters. Although the first three finishers broke world records, two inadequately trained competitors fainted after crossing the finish line. "Officials of the International Olympic Committee were so horrified by this," says Switzer, "that they struck women's running — 400 meters, 800 meters — from the program and they weren't reinstated until 1960. So there's a tremendous gap there and myth lasts a tremendously long time."

If women had been known to collapse at comparatively short distances, surely the marathon was out of the question. Popular opinion had it that an event that was undeniably arduous for men would probably prove lethal for women or, at the very least, rob them of their femininity. Switzer rebelled otherwise. Her contribution toward establishing the women's Olympic marathon involved exotic international locations, a cast of thousands and a cosmetics company.

When she started putting her ideas on paper for an international women's running circuit, the International Olympic Committee required participation by athletes from 25 countries and three continents for an event to be included. Switzer presented her proposal to the Avon cosmetics firm, which liked her ideas and hired her to see them through.

"We put races together in the very countries that the IOC said women did not want to run or where there were so many social and cultural prejudices against them that we could never make an entrée there. We staged events in places like Malaysia and Brazil and the Philippines and Japan and instead of being reluctant, the women came out by the thousands."

Out of those races came evidence of women's potential in events requiring endurance and stamina, events for which they were supposedly least suited. The medical evidence was put into a report that was presented to the International Amateur Athletic Federation in the spring of 1980, when Paris hosted the world cross-country championships.

They in turn carried it to Moscow that following August and presented it to the IOC, when events were being debated for inclusion in the following Olympiad," explains Switzer. "At the same time they were debating in Moscow, we staged the Avon International Marathon in London and for the first time in history closed downtown streets for any sports event in London, to say nothing of the fact that it was for women." The race, won by Lorraine Moller of New Zealand in borrowed running shoes, drew representatives of 27 countries and five continents.

On Feb. 23, 1981, the IOC voted in favor of a women's marathon in the Los Angeles games. (None too soon, for six months later, Ruth Rothfarb, at the age of 80, ran her first marathon, in 5 hours and 28 minutes, becoming the oldest women marathoner.)

Switzer views the Olympic marathon as "a major crossroads," one that will "catapult us into the next era where we're going to see women developing at incredibly different sports that you and I don't even know of right now."

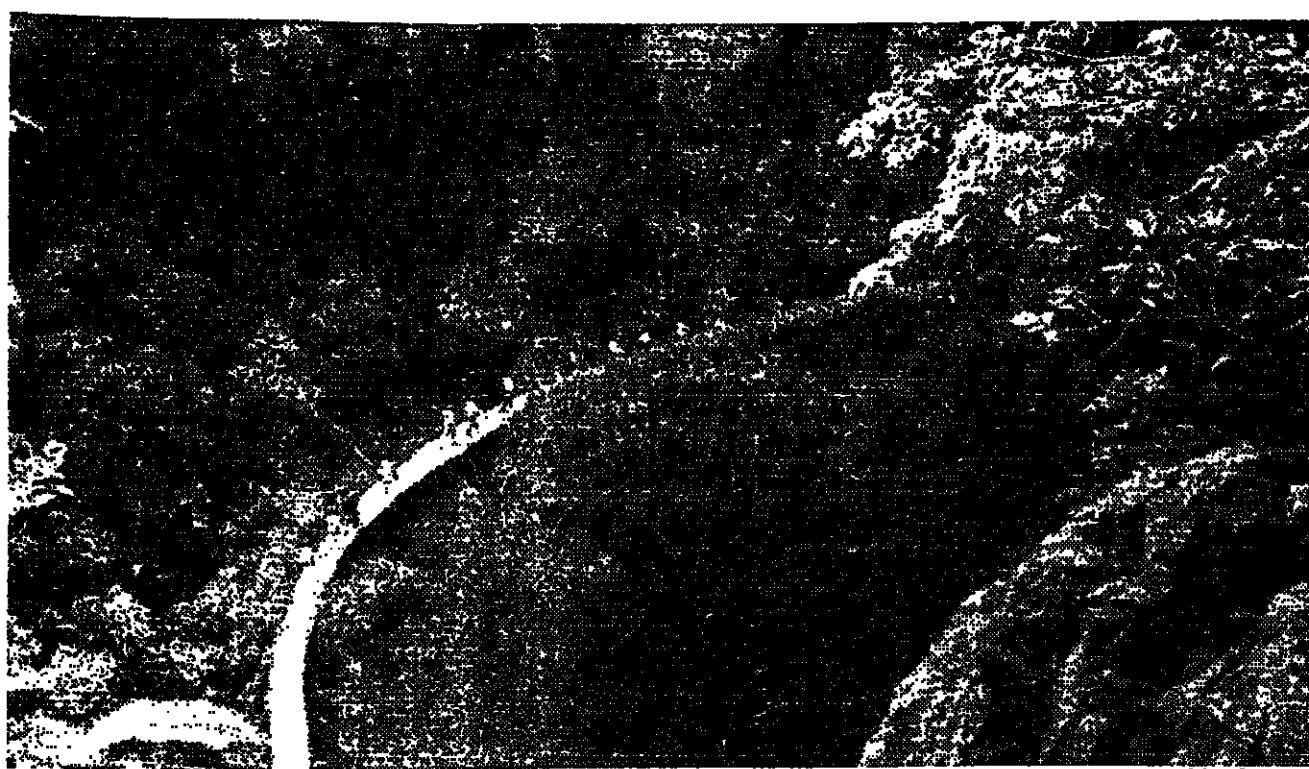
On Sept. 23 the seventh Avon women's marathon is to be held in Paris and Switzer is pleased that the race will be in "the country that seems to have defined women's fashions, beauty and femininity."

At home in New York City, Switzer has watched a telling fashion detail gain acceptance. "It is hysterical now," she says with a smile, describing a phenomenon that took hold during a transit strike. "I see women in fur coats and running shoes who have never run a step in their lives. It's sort of a reverse chic and I think that, boy, when that happens, we have really arrived."



Kathrine Switzer perseveres in the 1967 Boston Marathon.

TRAVEL



An elevated trail in Plitvice Lakes National Park.

Yugoslavia's Lake Country

by Michele McCormick

PPLITVICE LAKES, Yugoslavia — The walled city of Dubrovnik, Diocletian's Palace near Split, the sun-washed Dalmatian coast come to mind when looking for destinations in Yugoslavia. But high on the list is also the Plitvice Lakes National Park, well known to European travelers seeking the tranquility of unspoiled nature.

Attracting a million visitors a year, the lakes owe part of their popularity to a fortuitous location. Since the park is situated just 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Adriatic and the same distance south of Zagreb, Germans and Austrians flocking to inexpensive Dalmatian coast holidays find the lakes an ideal stopover. But among the informed, the Plitvice Lakes are an important destination in themselves.

The lakes are a prime example of one of those geological quirks that bring mankind so much enjoyment. The 16 lakes lie in a long valley like a string of jewels. They have carved out their own niches in the mountains, each lake slightly higher than the one before. Water flows from one lake to the next through a series of waterfalls, the highest a spectacular 76 meters high (about 250 feet).

The marvelous clarity of the lakes and magnificence of the waterfalls are enhanced by another peculiarity of the area's geology. The natural dams between the lakes are formed by a kind of tufa stone. As the lakes etch their beds ever deeper this stone erodes and coats the lake bottoms and shores, giving them a shimmering clearness. And yet, despite the fact that even sunken logs and stones quickly take on this tufa coating, the lakes support a variety of fish and plant life. Small trout and other fish are abundant, along with plant growth. At Plitvice, the schools of fish and underwater life can be observed as easily as goldfish in a bowl.

Visitors to the park take in these sights by walking along the many miles of carefully tended paths and rustic trails. No private cars are allowed inside the park, but a jitney offers rides the length of the lakes.

Despite the crowds who flock to the lakes, the environment has been maintained as naturally as possible. The growth and flux of the lakes is an ongoing process — now and again one sees a new stone step or path that have been overtaken by a new waterfall. The result is a feeling of truly enjoying a wilderness, but in the most spectacular manner. Around every bend of the trail, it seems, is an

even more spectacular series of waterfalls waiting to be discovered. But just when the exertion of taking in these natural wonders begins to give you an appetite, you're likely to come across a rough-hewn stand where several women in native dress offer drinks, fresh local pastries, and an interesting cheese.

For those who find that the 10 to 15 miles of trails that wind about the lakes are not enough, the lush surrounding forests can provide a more substantial hike. Altogether, the park grounds cover some 330 square kilometers (125 square miles).

The area is rich not only in scenery, but in wild game as well. Hunting is not permitted, although it is possible to fish, if one acquires a daily permit.

TICKETS to the park cost 400 dinars (about \$3.50) for the day. The ticket, which is printed in several languages, also serves as a mini-guide to the park and its services. A map on one side shows recommended walking routes, color-coded according to the length of the tour. Signposts point the way. Admission to the park includes a free ride on a jitney and a trip on one of the small electric boats that ferries walkers across the Kozjak Jezera, the largest of the lakes.

The park offers accommodations in categories ranging from Class A hotel to campsite. But everything at Plitvice is not perfect. A visit to the dining room of the A-rated Hotel Plitvice during the prime dinner hour can demonstrate that pleasant service is not always included. An iron-willed headwaitress there provides a notable contrast to the lakes' serenity as she orders would-be diners about with the delicacy of a traffic cop.

The Lica Kuca restaurant, across from park entrance No. 2, is more pleasant. Billed as an ethnographic museum — possibly in reference to the waiters' regional costumes and a folksy fireplace and spit — the huge quantities of delicious roast lamb and tasty fresh trout do much to make up for the service.

Overall, however, the organization, management and maintenance of the park provide a first-class experience. Small unobtrusive shops at the two park entrances sell a few souvenirs and the makings for picnic lunches. A mix of eating establishments offer local specialties. There is a small post office and clinic.

In addition to the scenic walks there are bikes and boats for hire, limited bathing areas, and facilities for sports including ten-

nis, badminton and mini-golf. And all these services are planned with an obviously careful awareness that the prime attraction, the natural beauty of the lakes region, is not to be disrupted.

Plitvice Lakes National Park is open year round. Reservations are advised. For details write Reservations & Information, Nacionalni Park Plitvice, YU-4831 Plitvicka Jezera, Yugoslavia.



Waterfalls abound.

Pizza on Its Home Ground

by Paul Hofmann

NAPLES — The unpretentious pizza parlor has become a ubiquitous outlet for fast food, Italian style, and a global symbol of relaxed conviviality.

Naples is the home ground of the uncomplicated dish that has been nourishing its frugal populace since antiquity and which during the last 30 years or so has become astonishingly popular all over the world, begetting even new variations. Between Vesuvius and the picture-postcard bay, pizza is most of the time still a thin, crisp wheel of baked dough slightly bigger than a dinner plate, containing the classic ingredients — mozzarella, tomatoes, a little olive oil, maybe anchovies or mushrooms, often some oregano or basil.

One's individual pizza — don't ask for a slice in Naples — will probably come out of a wood-fired oven and will always be piping hot. Neapolitan pizzaioli (pizza cooks) have cautiously started experimenting of late with, say, eggplant or sliced sausage as toppings, but they abhor exotic or hybrid versions of the prototype.

To savor the dish in its original habitat, walk from the Corso Umberto I toward the harbor through one of the laundry-festooned alleys or venture from the straight Via Roma — which many Neapolitans, harking back to the time of Spanish domination, still call Toledo — into the mazes of the vicoli (narrow, crooked streets) on either side. It is a good-natured street life amid the overcrowded, dilapidated houses, some in steel-tube corsets since the 1980 earthquake; it is nevertheless wise not to carry any valuables.

The stroller will every now and then notice some hole-in-the-wall shop with an oven behind a marble counter, maybe a few tables and rickety chairs in front of it. Chances are that there won't be a sign outside. Say "pizza" and for between 2,000 and 3,000 lire (approximately \$1.15 and \$1.75) or so you will soon be served a chewy and tangy pie with just the right amount of crust.

In many of the pizzerias in the center of Naples, customers can order a bottle of beer or some wine. (Neapolitans still seem undecided about which is better for washing down a pizza.)

If you are reluctant to go slumming in Naples, an elegant place where traditional pizza may be had is Cirio a Santa Brigida, a restaurant-pizzeria centrally situated near the San Carlo opera house and the monumental Galleria. The decor is modern, with glazed tiles, shiny metal, mirrors and ceramic harlequins as wall lamps. The large, computer-produced menu lists nine kinds of pizzas, including the basic Margherita, and seafood pizza with mushrooms, ranging from 3,000 to 5,500 lire. There is a 2,000-lire cover charge, and patrons are expected to order a beverage and, possibly, some other dish as well.

After a recent lunch for two with pizza Margherita, *brusolata caprese* (Capri-style slices of mozzarella with fresh tomatoes and lettuce), a bottle of light, white Falerno wine and espresso, the bill, also a computer print-out, came to 30,000 lire. The Face family, which owns Cirio's, maintains it has been in the pizza business for 200 years. The present restaurant, opened in 1932, still bakes its pizzas over a wood fire. The guest rooms are air-conditioned.

VISITORS to Naples who would like a quick snack before catching the boat for Capri or Ischia or a train to Rome or Sorrento will find a few unassuming pizzerias in Piazza Municipio near the main entrance to the harbor and in Piazza Garibaldi outside the central railroad station.

Conservative Neapolitans swear that only burning wood — possibly from poplar trees — gives the pizza its desirable crispness and slightly smoky flavor. The water of Naples, from the hills 50 miles to the east, may also play a role; it is credited with the distinctive aroma of Neapolitan espresso. The best mozzarella comes from the milk of water buffaloes bred in the plains of the Volturno River, northwest of Naples. The secret of

successful pizza making is, in the opinion of Neapolitan experts, the right handling of the yeast, salty dough — the kneading and patting, and an occasional toss in the air.

Legend has it that a kind of flat flour cake, mentioned as *lagumen* by Horace, was baked in Pompeii and widely eaten. The term pizza occurs in medieval Latin chronicles. When Queen Margherita of Italy visited Naples in 1889, she wanted to taste the local specialty. A famous cook, Raffaele Esposito, was summoned to the royal residence on Campidoglio Hill. He built a fire of poplar logs in an oven in the palace kitchens and, using finely chopped mozzarella, grated Parmesan cheese and fresh tomatoes, created the combination that has become a standby of Neapolitan cuisine, pizza Margherita.

SOME PLACES TO FIND IT

NAPLES:

Cirio a Santa Brigida, 71-73 Via S. Brigida tel. 324-077; closed Sunday and in August; no pizza at lunchtime on Saturday. Eboli, 125 Corso Umberto I, tel. 204-343; closed Aug. 9-27. Da Pasquale, 73-75 Piazza Sanzauro (681-787); closed Wednesday and in September.

ROME:

Antica Pizzeria er Buco, 91 Via del Lavatore (67-90-011); closed Sunday and Aug. 10-31. This place recently underwent a modest face-lift and offers West German beer in addition to wine from Tuscany. Pizzeria Leoncina, Via del Leoncino (off Via del Corso opposite Via Condotti); no phone, closed Wednesday. One of the last remaining down-to-earth places with no-nonsense pizza. La Berninetta, 14 Via Cavallotti, on the right bank of the Tiber (36-04-05); closed Monday. This establishment is now has gussied-up decor and a full menu, but the pizza remains outstanding. Rome has hundreds of places where tomato-less pizza bianca (white pizza) is sold by the slice. Cut from an elongated form, it is a favorite street snack.

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Calzone — Another Neapolitan

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — It is remarkable how one dish can capture and hold the imagination of food enthusiasts. In the United States, at least, one of the most recent of these entries is an Italian specialty dating from perhaps a century or more ago, a filled bun or turnover — call it what you will — known as calzone.

Calzone was put on the American gastronomy map by Alice Waters, owner-chef of Chez Panisse restaurant in Berkeley, California, several years ago. People have traveled a hundred miles and more to sample it. Calzone, according to the late Waverley Root in "The Food of Italy" (Atheneum, 1971), is of Neapolitan origin. He wrote that the most common filling is like that of pizza (mozzarella, tomato and anchovy), but added that "there is no limit to the possibilities."

Alice Waters's version consists of a filling of goat cheese, mozzarella, prosciutto and herbs, including garlic.

Here are recipes for the Chez Panisse calzone and the basic dough.

CHEZ PANISSE CALZONE

1/4 pound goat cheese (see note)
7 ounces mozzarella cheese
2 thin slices prosciutto, about 2 ounces
2 tablespoons finely chopped chives
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
1 teaspoon finely chopped fresh thyme or half the amount if dried
1/4 teaspoon finely chopped fresh marjoram or half the amount if dried

1 teaspoon finely minced fresh garlic
Freshly ground pepper to taste
Pizza dough (see recipe)
1 tablespoon olive oil

1. Crumble the goat cheese and put it in a mixing bowl.
2. Grate the mozzarella and add it to the goat cheese.
3. Stack the prosciutto slices and cut into very thin strips. Add this to the cheese. Add the chives, parsley, thyme, marjoram, garlic and pepper. Blend thoroughly.
4. Divide the pizza dough in half. Roll it out, one-half at a time, into a circle about eight inches in diameter. Spoon half the filling onto the bottom half of each circle, leaving a bottom margin of about one inch. Fold the other half of each circle of dough over to enclose the filling. Twist the edges of the dough over neatly to seal.
5. Meanwhile, preheat the oven to 450 to 500 degrees. The calzone may be baked in a pizza pan, but it is best to use a baking stone placed on or near the bottom of the oven. Place the calzone in the oven and bake 15 to 18 minutes or until quite brown and crisp. Remove from the oven and brush the top with olive oil. To serve, cut with a serrated knife into serving portions.
Yield: Two calzone, about four servings.

Note: At Chez Panisse, a blend of half California Sonoma goat cheese and half French goat cheese is used.

PIZZA DOUGH

1/2 cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granular yeast
1/4 cup rye flour

1 tablespoon milk
2 tablespoons olive oil, plus oil for greasing the bowl and dough
1/2 teaspoon salt, if desired
1 1/2 cups unbleached all-purpose flour, approximately

1. Put one-quarter cup of the lukewarm water in a small mixing bowl. Stir in the yeast and the rye flour. Stir to blend. Let stand in a warm place for 20 to 30 minutes. This is called a sponge.
2. Put the milk, two tablespoons of olive oil and salt in a larger bowl and add the remaining one-half cup of lukewarm water and the sponge. Using a wooden spoon, stir in the all-purpose flour. Turn the dough out onto a lightly floured board. Knead. This dough will be soft and slightly sticky. Work the dough with quick, light motions. Add as little flour as possible, but work the dough until it does not stick. A soft, slightly moist dough will make for a crispier crust. Knead for 10 to 15 minutes.
3. Lightly brush the inside of a bowl with olive oil and add the ball of dough to the bowl. Lightly oil the surface of the dough. Cover with a towel and let stand in a warm place (approximately 90 to 110 degrees). An oven heated by a pilot may be used, but it must not be too warm. Let the dough rise for about two hours.
4. Pinch the dough down, shape it into a ball, return it to the bowl and let rise once more about 40 minutes. It is now ready to use.
Yield: Dough for one 12-to-14-inch pizza or two medium-size calzone.

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WEEKEND

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Twins' Errors Give Mariners Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — Spike Owen drove in two runs and Orlando Mercado had three hits as the Seattle Mariners defeated the Minnesota Twins 5-1 Wednesday to end the Twins' five-game winning streak.

Converted reliever Salome Barajas (7-3) pitched five innings for Seattle before yielding to Dave Beard, then Mike Stanton.

Minnesota's pitcher, Mike Smithson, made three errors in the game, leading to a run in the first and two more in the third.

His second of two mistakes in the third occurred with the bases loaded and two out. Barry Bonnell bounced a chopper in front of home plate. Smithson tried to slap the ball to catcher Dave Engle for the force out. The ball hit the ground near Smithson's feet and the Mariners scored to lead, 3-0.

Indians 4, Tigers 2
In Detroit, George Vukovich led off the seventh inning with his second home run of the game to break a 2-2 tie as Cleveland beat the Tigers, 4-2.

Blue Jays 4, Royals 1
In Toronto, Luis Leal (12-2) spaced eight Kansas City hits over seven innings and Damaso Garcia singled home the winning run in the seventh as the Blue Jays beat the Royals, 4-1. Toronto sent in Jim Gott for the final 1 1/2 innings and his second save in two games in his new role of short relief.

Yankees 7, Brewers 3
In New York, Phil Niekro (13-5)

held Milwaukee to five hits and Ken Griffey hit a three-run homer to help complete a Yankee three-game sweep with a 7-3 victory over Milwaukee. Niekro walked three

and struck out three. He allowed a two-run homer to Ben Oglive in the fourth and a one-run shot by Cecil Cooper in the sixth.

Angels 6, A's 4
In Oakland, California, Fred Lynn, with two hits, scored twice and Rob Piccolo, with two infield

outs, had two RBIs to help California to a 6-4 victory over the A's and move within a half-game of first place in Minnesota in the American League West.

White Sox 5, Red Sox 3
In Chicago, Ron Kittle homered with two men on and Carlton Fisk hit his first home run out of Comiskey Park to lead the White Sox to a 5-3 defeat of Boston.

Orioles 7, Rangers 2
In Baltimore, Cal Ripken and Wayne Gross hit two-run homers to highlight a five-run third that sparked Orioles' 7-2 victory over Texas. Storm Davis (11-4) overcame early wildness to salvage Baltimore's only victory in the three-game set. Charlie Hough (11-9) was the loser.

Cardinals 11, Mets 2
In the National League, at St. Louis, Jojo Abner's 15th victory — tops in the majors — enabled the Cardinals to beat New

York, 11-2, and sweep their three-game series. New York, which has lost in a row, fell into second place in the NL East behind the Chicago Cubs.

Cubs 5, Phillies 4
In Chicago, Jody Davis hit a bases-loaded sacrifice fly with one out in the bottom of the ninth to lift the Cubs past Philadelphia, 5-4.

Pirates 4, Expos 0
In Pittsburgh, Lee Lacy hit a two-out, two-run homer in a four-run sixth inning and Larry McWilliams pitched a six-hitter to lead the Pirates past Montreal, 4-0.

Braves 6, Astros 5
In Houston, Dale Murphy's league-leading 26th home run, with one out in the eighth inning, gave Atlanta a 6-5 comeback victory over the Astros. Phil Garner's RBI single and a two-run pinch-single by Jim Pankovits had given Houston a 5-4 lead in the seventh.

Reds 6, Giants 3
In Cincinnati, Gary Redus drove in three runs with a homer and a seventh-inning single while Joe Price pitched a four-hitter to give the Reds a 6-3 victory over San Francisco.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3
In San Diego, Kevin McReynolds went four-for-four — including a tie-breaking double — to drive in three runs and lead the Padres past Los Angeles, 4-3. The victory was the fifth consecutive and eighth of nine for San Diego, which swept the three-game series with Los Angeles.

(UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	51	31	.620	0
New York	50	43	.538	12
Philadelphia	50	48	.510	17
St. Louis	53	50	.514	18
Houston	49	51	.489	20
Pittsburgh	46	61	.430	26

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	44	42	.506	0
Atlanta	54	31	.637	8 1/2
Los Angeles	52	36	.590	13
Houston	50	38	.568	15
Cincinnati	49	41	.543	16
San Francisco	40	48	.457	22 1/2

Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
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BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Baseball

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Bl	106	414	68	131	.316	Mahler, Falcone (7), Bedrosian (8) and Tre-					
y Bl	106	382	61	119	.312	vino: Niekra, Solano (8), DIPLNE (9) and					
De	96	348	55	108	.310	Ashby, W—Falcone, 5-6, L—Solano, 0-1, H—					
San	104	401	55	124	.309	Atlanta, Murphy (26).					
						Los Angeles	610	228	660—3	10	10

SPORTS

Errors Allow Romania to Win Women's Olympic Gymnastics

By Robert Facher
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — Romania, avoiding the mistakes that plagued the United States and China, captured the women's Olympic gymnastics gold medal Wednesday night. Romania finished with 392.20 of a possible 400 points.

The United States fell one point short, totaling 391.20, of pulling off an upset similar to the U.S. men's victory over China the night before. China took the bronze.

The Romanian coach, Adrian Jorjescu, said that he never felt the United States would make up the 15-hundredths of a point deficit from Monday's compulsory routines carried into the optional routines. "We were not that excited," he said through an interpreter. "This was proved that after many misses we were still ahead. The Americans only weak point is their lack of experience."

For the United States, Julianne McNamara earned two 10s and Mary Lou Retton a third, the first

perfect scores by U.S. women in Olympic competition.

Although McNamara was flawless in the floor exercise and uneven bars, she fell off the balance beam. With Romania's top gymnasts also encountering frequent difficulties, the way is open for Retton to win the individual all-around championship, which concludes Friday.

"I feel pretty good about the all-around and hopefully I won't have a little break like I did on the floor tonight," said Retton, whose perfect vault put her three-tenths of a point ahead of Eastern Szabo of Romania. "We were very psyched up for the guys last night and we wanted to do the same, but silver's very good, too."

"I don't think we performed at our best tonight," said the U.S. coach, Don Peters. "We have performed more consistently in the past. It didn't seem like a night for perfect performances. All three teams had errors. That sometimes happens in a very close meet. Going in, we were .45 of a point behind. I think they were feeling the pressure. They won. From what I could see, they deserved to win the gold medal."

Nonetheless, Peters protested two scores — Fan Black's 9.5 on the balance beam and Tracie Talavera's vault score, which Peters thought should have been a 10.0.

Romania's lead became .60 after the first rotation and then disaster befell the Americans on the beam. Part of the problem was the presence of Romanian and Chinese judges, who repeatedly scored the U.S. women well below the judges from Brazil and Spain.

After Kathy Johnson's performance, eventually rated a 9.50, superior judge Jacquelyn Fie of the United States called the four events judges together for a conference. She was on the phone to the techni-

cal committee for some time, while McNamara was forced to stand around waiting.

When she finally was able to start, McNamara fell off the beam and received only a 9.20.

"No woman gymnast can keep her concentration that long; it was cruel," said Bela Karolyi, McNamara's coach and a former national coach in Romania.

"That break affected everyone," said Peters. "I don't know why it had to take that long."

Besides McNamara's spill, the beam proved disastrous for Talavera, who fell to her knees on her dismount and was assigned a 9.15. The highest U.S. score was Retton's 9.75 and the exercise cost the Americans more than a point despite problems the Romanians were encountering on the uneven bars.

Szabo fell and managed only a 9.30, to drop from the lead in the all-around. Szabo was third in the all-around at the world championships, behind two Soviet athletes.

Lavinia Agache, the No. 2 Romanian, had a terrible time. She suffered a break in the uneven bars for a 9.55, fell off the beam for a 9.40 and finished with a floor exercise flop that dropped her to a 9.20.

Szabo had a 10 in the vault but a big plus for the Romanians was 14-year-old Simona Panca, with a 10 on the balance beam.

The crowd became angry with some of the low scores awarded by the Romanian and Chinese judges on the beam. There were cries of "Go judge somewhere else" and, inexplicably, "Go back to Russia."

Yet the tiny Romanians managed to win the spectators' hearts and late in the evening the crowd was booing U.S. judge Sharon Valley for giving low scores to the Romanians in floor exercise.



Armando Romero of Mexico fell from his horse, Homenaje, during the equestrian three-day endurance competition and landed with a splash. Neither Romero nor his horse was injured.

Italy Pentathletes Win Team, Individual Golds

The Associated Press
TRABUCO CANYON, California — Daniele Masala of Italy overtook an exhausted, staggering Svante Rasmussen of Sweden in the cross-country run Wednesday to win the individual Olympic gold medal in modern pentathlon.

Masala also combined with bronze medalist Carlo Massulo to lead Italy to the team gold, with teammate Pierpaolo Cristofori helping boost their total to 16,060 points. The United States scored 15,568 points to slip past France by three points and take the silver medal, its first medal in the five-sport event since 1964.

Rasmussen and Masala entered the stadium at Coto de Caza together at the end of the 4,000-meter cross-country run. Rasmussen made a final kick to take the lead with 80 meters to go. But, overcome by exhaustion, he stumbled and hit a guide rope.

Masala sprinted past him and Rasmussen limped across the line to win the silver.

"I was exhausted," Rasmussen said later. "I wonder if you've ever been that tired. I thought I should have won the gold medal this year."

"He lost control of his legs, he was so tired," said the Swedish coach, Goren Bengt. "I think he came onto some loose gravel and got out of balance because he was exhausted."

Sweden also lost a chance for a team medal when Roderick Martin

was penalized in the morning pistol shoot. Martin missed the first of 20 facings of his target and tried to fire two bullets on the next three-second facing. He was caught and lost all 189 of his points in the shoot.

"I was concentrating, looking at the ground," Martin said. "When I looked up, suddenly the targets were there and it was too late."

Masala, a 29-year-old teacher from Rome and the 1982 world champion, won the gold with a total of 5,469 points, just 13 ahead of Rasmussen, a 28-year-old medical student. Massulo took third with 5,406. Richard Phelps of Britain, who had the best time in the run — 12:36.57 — was fourth overall with 5,391. Michael Storm of the United States, who won the shooting, finished fifth at 5,325.

The U.S. hopes for a first-ever gold in the pentathlon ended during the pistol discipline, when the Americans dropped from 24 points behind Italy to 134 points in arrears. Italy had team victories in the equestrian and running competitions and finished fourth in the shooting, fencing and swimming.

Meanwhile, Herbert Rieden, the 47-year-old coach of the West German team, collapsed after the medals ceremony and was airlifted to a hospital by helicopter.

He was given oxygen and heart massage on the spot where the immediate diagnosis was heart trouble. West German team sources said.

First Victory for Japan Gained by Sharpshooter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHINO, California — Takeo Kamachi of Japan won his country's first gold medal of the 1984 Olympics by taking the men's rapid fire pistol competition Thursday.

Corneliu Ion of Romania won the silver medal, and Rauno Bies of Finland edged Delval Nobre of Brazil, 11 bull's-eyes to eight, in a shoot-off for the bronze.

Wu Xiaoxuan of China won her second medal of the Games, capturing the gold medal in the women's small-bore rifle on Thursday with a score of 581. Wu had won the bronze medal in the women's air rifle competition earlier.

Ulrike Holmer of West Germany and Wanda Jewell of the United States tied for second with 578 points but the silver was awarded to Holmer for hitting two more bull's-eyes than Jewell.

On Wednesday, Malcolm Cooper earned Britain's first Olympic

gold medal in a rifle competition since 1912.

Cooper, a 36-year-old shipping clerk, won the three-position small-bore competition with a world record-tying 1,173 points.

Daniel Nipkow of Switzerland won the silver and Alistair Allan of Britain took the bronze.

Cooper led the competition after two of the three events with a 778-point total. He then added a score of 395 points out of a possible 400 in the gusty afternoon breeze to tie the record held by Viktor Vlasov of the Soviet Union.

"Every little thing I tried worked, so I'm quite pleased," said Cooper.

Allan, who finished fourth in the small-bore rifle English match competition on Tuesday, said he was pleased with finally being able to win a medal but still was befuddled by a second poor showing in his specialty. (AP, UPI)

Olympic Records Set by Swimmers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Australia established an Olympic record in the preliminaries for the 400-meter freestyle relay Thursday with a time of 3 minutes, 19.94 seconds.

Australia was the fastest of six teams to swim under the previous record of 3:26.42.

Mary Meagher, an American swimmer, meanwhile, set an Olympic record in qualifying for the finals of the women's 100-meter butterfly. She was timed in 59.05 seconds to surpass the standard of an minute, 0.13 seconds set in 1976 by Kornelia Ender of East Germany.

Chinese, Aided by East-Bloc Boycott, Emerge as Iron Force in Weightlifting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — China won its fourth straight Olympic Gold medal in weightlifting Wednesday night, when Yao Jingyuan set an Asian lightweight record.

Yao, a 26-year-old sports teacher on Liaoning province, had a aggregate of 320 kilograms (705 pounds) while winning the 67.5-kg class by a 7.5-kg margin over Andrei Socaci of Romania and Gromman of Finland.

Socaci and Gromman both had totals of 312.5 kilos but Socaci was

awarded the silver medal because he was the slightly lighter of the two.

Yao's victory gave the Chinese six of the first 12 weightlifting medals awarded in these Olympic Games. They have capitalized on the absence of the Eastern Bloc nations, which normally would have dominated the event.

The Chinese, participating in their first Olympics in 32 years, earlier swept the gold medals at 32 kilograms and 56 kilograms. On Tuesday, Chen Weiqiang upset

Gelu Radu of Romania for the championship at 60 kilos.

Yao, who already held the Chinese and Asian records for his weight division in the snatch, the clean and jerk and total, bested all three of those marks when he snatched 142.5 kilos and clean and jerked 177.5 kilos.

"I had good determination in my mind," Yao said with a big smile. "It was a pity the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany didn't take part. They are the best in

weightlifting. But, I won here by my own efforts."

As for four golds in a row, Yao said: "We figured we could be in the top three all four nights, but, no, no one expected we'd win the gold each time. But it helped us being so comfortable here in America. We have a good condition in the Olympic Village."

Huang Qiang Hue, China's weightlifting coach, echoed Yao. "We hoped we'd get some medals in the lower four weight categories. Socaci, an 18-year-old high-school student from Bucharest, im-

proved his personal best in the snatch by 2.5 kilos. His best previous performance was fourth in the European Juniors in 1982.

Yao and the slightly lighter Socaci were tied at the end of the snatch competition, and both began the clean and jerk with successful lifts at 172.5 kilos.

The weight was then increased by five kilos. When Yao was successful and Gromman was not, the Finn took an all-out gamble for the gold with a 180-kilo attempt but had to settle for third place.

Socaci, an 18-year-old high-school student from Bucharest, im-

proved his personal best in the snatch by 2.5 kilos. His best previous performance was fourth in the European Juniors in 1982.

Although the Chinese have been the iron force so far in these Olympics, the total weight lifted by each winner is far below the world-record standards established by the Bulgarians and Russians.

China's golden total, for example, was 282.5 kilos — far below the total world record of 315 kilos owned by the Bulgarian Stefan Topurov. (AP, UPI)

Hegg Outduels Goltz for U.S. Cycling Gold

The Associated Press

CARSON, California — Steve Hegg won the gold medal Wednesday in the 4,000-meter pursuit, conquering the U.S. mastery of Olympic cycling.

The United States, which already has three golds, one silver and one bronze in four cycling events, is assured of winning a gold at silver in Friday's finals of the 300-meter sprint.

Mark Gorski eliminated Taro Sakamoto of Japan and Nelson Vails ousted Philippe Vernet of France in Thursday's semifinals to tip an all-U.S. final.

After the victory, Hegg was ecstatic. On his victory ride he carried a 6-year-old son of coach Eddie Krawiec, as a "special favor to me."

Hegg, 20, outduelled Rolf Goltz of West Germany in the final, winning by 4.47 seconds with a time of minutes, 39.5 seconds. Earlier in a week, he rode the fastest, over a 4,000-meter pursuit in Olympic history with a 4:35.57.

Harvey Nitz, took the bronze medal by .05 second over Dean Woods of Australia.

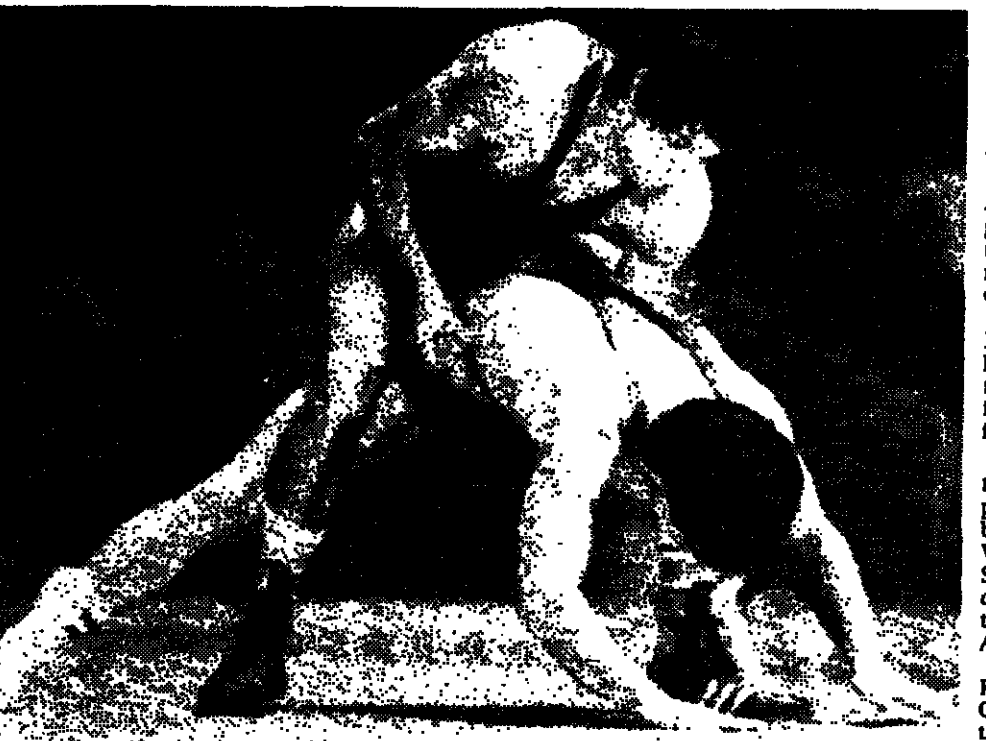
Hegg took the lead with four of the 12 laps remaining and increased his margin to the finish. Goltz, 21, admitted that once Hegg assumed the lead he let up, and when he tried to pick up the pace again he could not do it.

"I thought it important to be leading, so there would not be too much public support for him," Goltz said. "I made the same mistake I often make, starting too fast. When I realized it, it was too late."

Hegg said Goltz told him after the race, "You wouldn't have beaten me in Germany."

"I thought that was kind of rude," Hegg said. "I would have beat him in Germany, anywhere. It was my week."

Hegg started bike riding to keep in shape for skiing. However, he gave up skiing to concentrate on cycling. "There really isn't enough time to be a competitive cyclist and a world-class skier," Hegg said.



Vincenzo Maenza of Italy locking Markus Scherer of West Germany in the final match of the 48-kilogram Greco-Roman wrestling competition. Maenza scored three perfect throws and won the gold medal. Scherer took the silver while Ikuzo Saito of Japan won the bronze.

U.S. Breaks Into Wrestling Medals

United Press International

ANAHEIM, California — Steven Fraser, a sheriff's deputy from Michigan, has become the first American ever to win an Olympic gold medal in Greco-Roman wrestling. He beat Ilie Matei of Romania in the 90-kilogram (198-pound) class final.

"I can't explain it in words," Fraser said Wednesday night after his victory, scored on a 1-1 points tie, with the victory going to Fraser for scoring the last point in the fight. "It's too sweet a moment."

Frank Andersson of Sweden, a three-time world champion and the pre-Games favorite, won the bronze by defeating Uwe Sachs of West Germany. Fraser beat the Swede in an earlier match, but Andersson said after the final, "I still think I'm a better wrestler than the American."

In the 62-kilo final, Kim Weon Kee of South Korea, for whom the Olympics was his second international meet, won the gold medal in a match against Kentolle Johansson of Sweden. Hugo Ditsche of Switzerland won the bronze by beating Abdurrahman Kuzu, an American.

"I'm very honored to win against these great wrestlers," Kim said.

Vincenzo Maenza of Italy captured the 48-kilo gold medal in a lopsided fight against Markus Scherer of West Germany. Maenza scored three perfect throws for a 12-0 victory after only 1:59. Ikuzo Saito of Japan clinched the bronze in a 7-5 points victory over Salih Bora of Turkey.

Fraser's coach, Ron Finley, predicted that Fraser's triumph would inspire an upswing in Greco-Roman wrestling in the United States.

Three wrestling referees, meanwhile, have been suspended after protests against their performances in two fights featuring U.S. wrestlers, organizers said.

The most significant suspension was prompted by the bout between Kuzu, a Turkish-born American, and Doug Yeats of Canada. Kuzu was awarded a 3-1 points triumph on Tuesday. The Canadians protested on grounds that he had started too fast from the mat — or par terre position — and had not been duly warned for stalling in the last period.

Officials of the International Wrestling Federation who reviewed a videotape of the match ruled in favor of the protest and suspended the Turkish referee, Ahmet Koksal.

The U.S. team, in turn, protested against the reversal of the match on Wednesday that gave Yeats a berth against Johansson. The Swede won the bout to earn his match against Kim. The U.S. protest was overruled, forcing Kuzu to compete against Ditsche for the bronze.

The second protest concerned a 74-kilo match on Tuesday between Christopher Catalfo of the United States and Kim Young Nam of South Korea. Catalfo won, 10-9, but after a South Korean protest the entire match was rescinded from a video recording, and Kim was declared the winner, 12-6.

Referee Franz Sulzbacher of Austria and Judge Simon Popescu of Romania were suspended by FILA officials for having favored the U.S. wrestler — Sulzbacher from both Greco-Roman and freestyle events and the Romanian from the remaining 1984 Olympic Greco-Roman matches.

Isolated Olympians Find Peace at Lake Casitas Canoers, Kayakers, Rowers Seek Gold Far From Hustle of Los Angeles

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

LAKE CASITAS, California — The first rule at Lake Casitas is: Don't go in the water. That means you. The lake is the source of water for over 50,000 residents of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, and is off limits even to the canoers, kayakers and rowers who will win gold medals here from July 30 through Aug. 11.

The winners will have to hold their ceremonial dunkings at the top of the hill in what is either a big hot tub or a very small pool that was installed for this little corner of the Olympic world.

It is not a bad part of the world, either, nearly 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the traffic and the tensions of urban Los Angeles. There is the Olympic flare of lengthy pastel plastic tubing laid across a quiet edge of Lake Casitas, and the omnipresent pastel banners and the steel skeleton at the entrance to the site, just like at the Coliseum or the main Olympic villages.

"This may not be the same 'Olympic experience' that other people are having, but I like it," says Leslie Klein, a member of the U.S. women's kayak fours team. "For doing your best in your own sport, it's good. You've got all the canoers and kayakers here, it's like a world championship."

"It's very peaceful. No buses and sirens. No walking a mile to your dorm, like some of

the athletes at the big villages. Our conditions are less crowded than in L.A. I'm not bummed out at all. No smog, no pollution. This is the most beautiful venue, surrounded by mountains."

"Since our competition is the second part up here, we'll miss being able to go down to the other events, but it's good to be isolated."

It is easy to feel isolated from the admitted professionalism of the new Olympics, the sneaker contracts and the show-business ambitions that accompany the main events. Some of the competitors at Lake Casitas are already wealthy, or else they could not afford a life of expensive boats, but others, like Klein and her husband, Jay Kearney, a kayaker who qualified for the 1980 team-tobowhere, are from the backpack-and-camper set.

"It brings out a different kind of person," Klein says. "I'd like to see more support. You can't get good in a sport if you have to drop it after every Olympics and work for a couple of years, the same old cycle. But it's different."

The entire pace is different here at the Olympic village. The athletes are quartered at the University of California campus at Santa Barbara, smack on the beach. Lake Casitas, chosen as the best fresh-water site in southern California, is 30 miles south and west, through some rugged mountains, scorched from recent fires, around twisting switchbacks and slowing down further to cross narrow mountain bridges.

"They say it takes 45 minutes by bus,"

Klein says, "but from the time the bus is supposed to leave to the time you get to the lake, it's more like an hour and 15 minutes. You can't work out during the middle of the day because of the chop from the wind, so you either spend six hours in the bus or you have double workouts in the morning. That's what we're doing."

Because of a mountain breeze that kicks in as early as 9 A.M., the athletes must start near dawn, trudging across a hard rubber pontoon laid over a neck of the lake. The individual squares of the pontoon shimmy back and forth, up and down.

The mood around the tennis brings back vestigial feelings of past, innocent Olympics, despite the federal-penitentiary ambience of the fences and the guards in uniform. Here there is the pastoral freedom of athletes wandering from tent to tent, trying out their few words of Spanish, French, Korean, Romanian, Norwegian, German.

Competitors like Klein and Jay Kearney, who never made a dime from their sport, are an argument that the Olympics are too big, too disparate, and could be further Balkanized in the future. But to separate the amateurs from the new professionalism might deny the Olympic spotlight from ever shining on competitors who practice their sports in isolated places like Lake Casitas.

"This is probably the way sport was in the '32 Olympics or maybe even as recently as the '56 Olympics," Klein says. "Not that it's good, but it's reality. And in a way, it's neat."

So What Do Americans Know About Handball?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The home court advantage has become a significant factor in the traditional Olympic sports such as basketball, soccer, boxing and wrestling. Fans may influence officials, who in turn can influence the outcome of a game or match.

Team handball officials are concerned that the majority of the fans who will be attending their matches will be watching the sport for the first time. The sport will be a novelty for most, however, and the crowds will probably have little effect on the action.

"The game is far too tactical to expect a first timer to understand it well enough to influence an official," said the U.S. women's coach, Klement Caplar. "In Europe, there is a definite home court advantage because the sport is so popular."

The U.S. men's and women's teams cannot expect any breaks from American officials, either. There are 24 officials who will work in the Summer Games and only two are from the United States. There are 32 judge and jury members and only one is from the United States. (LAT)

Another Olympic first: The kingdom of Tonga, which is a group of 151 islands located 1,500 miles off the coast of New Zealand, sent its first delegation to the Summer Games. Tonga was granted its independence from Britain in 1962 and its first Olympic team is comprised of seven boxers. One of them is Otosico Havili, a middleweight, who had the distinction of becoming the first Tongan to compete in the Olympics when he fought Monday night. Havili, a carpenter by

trade, admits that his country's boxers are not taken seriously by the rest of the world.

"People look at us and say that we don't know how to fight in a small kingdom," he said. Nevertheless, King Tupou IV gave the delegation a big sendoff.

Havili lost a decision to Aristides Gonzalez of Puerto Rico in a bout in which neither fighter distinguished himself. Before the third round, Havili did a little dance, which is now known as the "Tonga Shuffle." And like any seasoned boxer who is not carried out of the ring on his shield, he said of the decision: "I think I won it by far."

Bill Dellinger, the U.S. distance running coach, said he and his athletes came across what seemed like an abandoned ranch in the Lake Casitas area near Santa Barbara, north of Los Angeles.

It seemed like an excellent place

to run because the temperature simulated conditions at the Olympic site.

Permission to run on the 40,000-acre cattle ranch was obtained from the absentee owner, Sir John Galvin. Now the runners have the run of the ranch. There is also a swimming pool on the premises where they can cool off afterwards.

Galvin was more than happy to accommodate the athletes. His daughter, Patricia Galvin, represented the U.S. Olympic equestrian team in 1960 and 1964. (LAT)

Emile Frayse was team manager for U.S. cycling team in 1932 in Los Angeles. His grandson, Michael Frayse, of Teaneck, New Jersey, is team manager for the 1984 team in Los Angeles. (LAT)

Paul Hoffman's long sojourn from Mbabane, Swaziland, was almost in vain, but the stock clerk-weightlifter will get to perform in the Olympic Games thanks to American generosity.

Hoffman, 28, had traveled halfway around the world after hitchhiking a ride on a plane that had been sent to a central African location to bring Third World performers to the Games. He then learned that the International Weightlifting Federation would not let him participate in the Olympics until someone paid the two years' dues his country owed to that organization. It was first thought the debt was \$800, a figure far out of the reach of Hoffman, who did not even have the proper clothing to wear during the weightlifting competition. As it turned out, the bill was only \$300, and three groups, including Loyola-Marymount University — where the Olympic weightlifting is taking place — and Southern Cal pitched in to pay Swaziland's TWF debt. In the meanwhile, Andy Baroncelli, a center on the Southern Cal football team, took Hoffman under his wing. He provided him with training equipment, helped him line up new shoes and other clothing, and agreed to serve as his coach for the competition. Self-coached with little experience in weightlifting competition, Hoffman expects no medals but plans on having a good time. He is in the 75 kilogram (165-pound) division. (UPI)

Attendance at the Olympics topped the one-million mark through Tuesday, officials said Wednesday. Soccer games in Maryland and Massachusetts as well as Palo Alto and Pasadena, plus a baseball game at Dodger Stadium helped account for almost 179,000 of the fans. Volleyball and cycling have been sold out. Weightlifting attracted only 2,663 fans. (UPI)

ocks Surge, M-1
ops, Page 6

DAY, AUGUST 3, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

French Biotechnology Fails
to Fulfill Early Promise

By AMIEL KORNEL
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Three years ago, French biotechnology appeared headed for lively growth, spurred on by proposed government initiatives. But today, those hopes of a dynamic industry remain a dream.

French scientists
remain cloistered
behind university
walls.

"There has been very little development of new companies," said Benoit Fievet, biotechnology specialist at the Centre d'Etudes des Systemes et des Technologies Avancees in Paris. "We haven't succeeded in transferring biotechnology to the private sector."

As a result, biotechnology in France has remained concentrated around a few large public research institutions and three specialized companies. Elf-Aquitaine, the oil company, Rhone-Poulenc, a chemicals maker, and Roussel Uclaf, a pharmaceutical company, continue to dominate the industry.

While more than 100 new biotechnology companies have been formed in the United States over the past nine years, fewer than 10 have been formed in France in that period.

At first they didn't know what they had to do with biotechnology.

Joblessness
In U.K. Set
July High

Rise to 12.9%
Sparks Debate

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON—Unemployment in Britain rose by 70,806 persons last month to a total of 3.1 million jobs, making it the highest July figure ever recorded, according to the Department of Employment.

The percentage of persons without jobs rose to 12.9 percent in July from 12.6 percent in June.

Although the figures were below the peak, post-war British unemployment of 3,225,000 persons in January, 1983—equivalent to 13.5 percent of the work force—they marked the first upswing in joblessness since the beginning of this year.

Mr. King also noted that the number of available jobs had risen in July for the fifth consecutive month, which lead to the "slightly contradictory pattern" that is emerging in Britain "of more jobs being available but no improvement in the unemployment position."

He also sought to place some of the blame on the coal miners' strike, now in its 21st week with no resolution in sight.

Unemployment figured prominently in a parliamentary debate between Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock and Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Kinnock, who called for Mrs. Thatcher to step down, said her policies "make us loathe the government for everything they are doing, everything they have done, and everything they stand for."

Ariane Raises
Europe's Hopes

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

EVERY, France—If all goes according to plan, a white rocket named Ariane 3 will blast off from the Kourou launching ground in French Guiana on Saturday, putting two civilian communications satellites into orbit.

Europe will then be firmly established in the business of launching commercial satellites, competing with the Space Shuttle for the fees companies pay to have satellites parked in space.

The two satellites to be launched on Saturday will be put into orbit 22,500 miles (36,552 kilometers) above the earth.

"This is the shot that really must succeed," Roland Deschamps, secretary general of Ariane-space, the French space consortium organizing the launching, said in an interview at its headquarters in this small town just south of Paris.

Arianespace, established in 1980, tries to win orders to launch commercial satellites on the Ariane family of rockets that European governments developed at a cost of \$1.2 billion in the past decade.

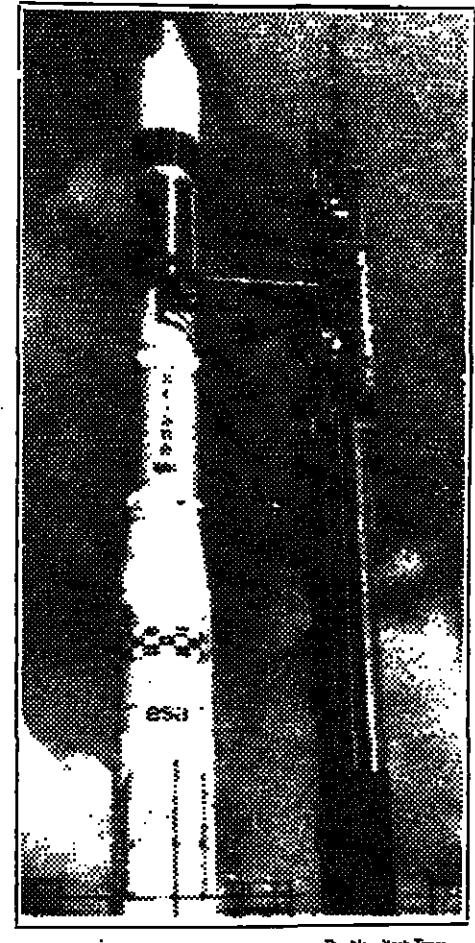
France is the principal shareholder in Ariane-space, with a 60-percent interest held mainly by government-owned entities. It was also the leader in designing and building the Ariane rocket, putting up 64 percent of the cost.

Last month, Laurent Fabius, who was France's industry minister at the time, called on other European countries to help build the Ariane 5 rocket.

"The countries of tomorrow that don't have autonomy in space will be countries of the second rank," said Mr. Fabius, who has since become France's prime minister as part of a cabinet reshuffle.

Arianespace's commercial launching program got off to a promising start May 23 when its smaller Ariane 1 rocket put into orbit Spacenet-F1, a communications satellite belonging to the GTE Corp. of Stamford, Connecticut.

Although two of the first five Ariane test vehicles crashed, the rocket has been fired successfully seven times.



The Ariane rocket at the launching pad.

would persuade the world that Europe has a reliable rocket, thus attracting customers.

Technologically, the Ariane rocket remains something of a dinosaur compared with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Shuttle, which carries men and equipment into space and returns them to earth.

But unlike the Space Shuttle, which is best at launching low-altitude satellites, Ariane has been designed for positioning high-altitude satellites that "hover" over the same spot on the earth's surface. They are used in communications.

Mr. Deschamps believes the Ariane rocket family will remain a competitive satellite launcher for years. Over the next decade, non-Communist countries are expected to launch as many as 300 commercial satellites, about two-thirds of which would be placed in geostationary orbit.

Arianespace is now on target, with 29 satellite launching orders from 15 clients up to 1987, compared with about 60 for the Space Shuttle.

West German Output
Skidded 8.7% in June

Reuter

BONN—West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a sharp, provisional 8.7 percent in June after gaining a revised 2.1 percent in May, the Economics Ministry said.

The June decline was largely attributed to the seven-week-long metal workers strike, which dealt a heavy blow to the automobile industry. It was settled in late June.

The ministry originally said May output rose 0.5 percent. The production index, based on 1980, fell to a provisional 99 from 97.5 in May and 95.5 in April.

Compared with June last year, when the index stood at 97.7, output was down 8.9 percent, a ministry spokesman said.

May and June production together showed a 2.5 percent fall from last year.

The ministry said manufacturing industry output fell 10.5 percent in June from May, more sharply than the overall production figure.

Capital goods output 19.5 percent lower as a result of a 60 percent production fall in the car industry due to the labor dispute.

Compared with March and April, output in May and June fell 3.5 percent, with the manufacturing industry recording a 4 percent drop.

The biggest fall was in capital goods, down 10 percent, where vehicle output fell 44 percent but engineering production managed a 1.5-percent rise.

Consumer goods output rose 5.5 percent in May and June against March-April figures, and food and luxury goods rose 3.5 percent. Construction industry output rose 6.5 percent.

Manufacturing industry output fell 3 percent in May-June against the similar months last year, with capital goods production down 9 percent. Consumer goods output, however, rose 4 percent, basic and producer goods 2 percent and food and luxury goods 1 percent.

Construction output was 4 percent lower and mining production down 2 percent.

Unemployment Rises to 8.9%
West German unemployment rose to 8.9 percent in July from 8.5 percent in June, the Federal Employment Institute reported Thursday.

Heinrich Franke, the institute's president, attributed the rise in joblessness to summer slowdowns and an influx of recent graduates into the workforce.

The number of unemployed increased by nearly 90,000, or 4.2 percent, to 2,202,200 in July from June. A year earlier the unemployment figures at the end of July showed no increase.

Oil Prices Surge
On Free Market
In Big Reversal

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Heavy buying sent free-market oil prices surging as much as \$1 a barrel Thursday, easing pressures for cuts in official prices.

Traders and analysts were startled by the sudden turnaround, but some cited a growing belief that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had reduced its production considerably.

"The market was oversold, and people feel that OPEC is going to hold the line on production," a New York trader said.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate crude for September delivery ended the day at \$29.07, down from the day's high of \$29.45 but up 94 cents from Wednesday and \$1.47 from Tuesday.

West Texas Intermediate is the most heavily traded U.S. crude. The New York Merc's futures price closely tracks prices prevailing in the spot, or noncontract, market, which deals in cargoes of crude not subject to term contracts.

Spot trading accounts for an estimated 40 to 50 percent of all oil sales.

Brent, the most widely traded North Sea crude, was trading on the spot market late Thursday at about \$28.10 a barrel for September delivery, up 60 cents from Wednesday, according to Platt's Oilgram, an industry newsletter.

Brent is still well below Britain's official price of \$30, but the spot price has recovered from lows of less than \$27 reached late last week.

The two-day rally comes after nearly three months of decline in spot oil prices. That decline bred speculation that OPEC and other oil producers would be forced to trim their official prices, perhaps triggering further sharp falls in the spot market.

"The crisis has passed," said Richard Baskin, an oil analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York. He predicted that this week's price increases would allow OPEC, Britain and other large producers to ignore calls for official price cuts—at least for this month.

Mr. Baskin estimated that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, had reduced its production "back toward" 4 million barrels a day from 5.5 million in July. He estimated overall OPEC production at 17 million to 17.5 million, down from a peak of more than 18.5 million in the second quarter.

OPEC production rose sharply in April and May when attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf prompted panic buying of crude oil.

That buying left oil inventories high when fears of supply disruptions faded. Those inventories have been weighing on the market all summer, but this week's buying spree suggests that the oversupply is diminishing.

Weak demand last week prompted the Soviet Union to announce a temporary price cut of \$1.50 a barrel on its Urals crude. But Egypt, another non-OPEC producer, decided this week not to reduce its prices, confounding many predictions.

Dollar Retreats
In U.S., Europe

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—The dollar retreated Thursday in New York against the French franc and the Deutsche mark but strengthened against the pound, after falling back in European trading.

U.S. dealers said the decline came amid uncertainty about the direction of interest rates. Recent government reports have indicated that the pace of U.S. economic growth has slowed, and analysts say this could ease upward pressure on interest rates.

In late trading in New York, the pound was at \$1.3215, up from \$1.3075 Wednesday, the franc strengthened to 8.8675 against the dollar from 8.9325, and the mark strengthened to 2.8873 to the dollar from 2.9093.

CURRENCY RATES

Local foreign exchange rates on Aug. 2, excluding fees.

Local foreign exchange rates on Aug. 2, excluding fees.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Y	Y
Australia	2.32	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Belgium	36.36	12.35	26.36	6.55	3.71	17.88	—	23.25
Canada	2.02	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Denmark	1.36	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
France	6.55	2.15	6.55	6.55	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Germany	1.72	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.36	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Netherlands	36.36	12.35	26.36	6.55	3.71	17.88	—	23.25
Portugal	200.00	66.67	200.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	—	100.00
Spain	166.67	55.56	166.67	55.56	33.33	100.00	—	100.00
Sweden	1.36	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	2.02	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
UK	0.74	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
US	1.00	0.74	1.72	6.48	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Source: Reuters. (1) Dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (2) Pound rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (3) Mark rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (4) Franc rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (5) Yen rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (6) Swiss franc rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (7) Australian dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (8) Canadian dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (9) New Zealand dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (10) South African rand rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (11) Hong Kong dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (12) Singapore dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (13) Thai baht rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (14) Philippine peso rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (15) Indonesian rupiah rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (16) Malaysian ringgit rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (17) Brunei dollar rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (18) East German mark rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. (19) West German mark rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Retailers Report Lackluster July

United Press International
NEW YORK — The major U.S. retailers Thursday reported lackluster sales gains in July because of cool weather late in the month cut into the need for air conditioners and apparel.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said its sales in July were only 2.7 percent above July 1983 results, when a heat wave had triggered strong buying of air conditioners, fans and other summer merchandise. Sears Canada sales declined 4.5 percent in July.
Kmart Corp., the No. 2 retailer, had an 8.2 percent increase in July sales. Third-ranked J.C. Penney Co. scored an 18.4 percent sales gain for the month.

Federated Department Stores, the fourth largest retailer, logged a 11.9 percent sales rise in July. Dayton-Hudson Corp. recorded 15.8 percent.
"Retailers maintained very aggressive price promotions in July and consumers continued to respond quite favorably," said Jeffrey Feiner, retail analyst at Merrill Lynch in New York. "Our forecast is for a gradually slowing economy and retailing environment."
Walter Loeb, analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York, said, "The July sales show that the consumer is cautious and buying closer to the time of need." But Mr. Loeb said the mixed sales results were "positive for the industry because

the trend warns retailers about uncertainties in the future and the necessity of having strong inventory controls."
There still is a lot of demand, he said, which should be reflected in a strong fall buying season.
Sears combined July sales for the United States and Canada rose 1.1 percent to \$1.9 billion from \$1.88 billion in July 1983.
Kmart July sales climbed to \$1.48 billion from \$1.37 billion, a year earlier. Bernard Faber, chairman, said the July sales reflected minimal markdowns on merchandise and strong demand for fall apparel.
J.C. Penney sales advanced to \$799 million from \$675 million in July 1983 on extensive promotions of seasonal merchandise. The retailer cited robust purchases of family apparel, home furnishings and leisure items.

South African Marine, Rennies in Talks

JOHANNESBURG — Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd. and South African Marine Corp. are holding merger talks that are at an advanced stage, the companies said in a joint statement Thursday.
They said the proposed merger would result in a major new independent group, assisting growth in the shipping and leisure industries. Rennies is a widely diversified shipping, hotel and trading company. South African Marine is a merchant shipping company.
A merger would be aimed at a travel organization specializing in South Africa. Both companies al-

ready have holdings in Sun International Ltd., which runs hotels and casinos in southern Africa.
The Competition Board has said that the merger would not be against the public interest, according to the statement.
Rennies profit before taxes in 1983 rose to 46.2 million South African rand (\$27.7 million) from 44.79 million rand the year before, a 3.1 percent gain.
South African Marine profit before taxes in the six months ended Dec. 31 rose to 55.6 million rand from 46.3 million, a 20 percent gain.

Lloyds Bank Set On Agreed Offer For L&S Shares

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC said it is making an agreed offer for the rest of Lloyds and Scottish PLC, held principally by Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC. Lloyds is offering £1.25 cash for each Lloyds and Scottish share, or about £92 million (\$120.5 million).
Lloyds and Scottish, specializing in installment credit and equipment leasing, is 60.33 percent owned by Lloyds already and 39.26 percent by the Royal Bank.
Discussions began in June between Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank on the possibility of Lloyds Bank buying the Royal Bank's stake in Lloyds and Scottish.

Lloyds Bank agreed to reduce its holdings in the Royal Bank to not more than 16.4 percent, from around 21.34 percent, which removed grounds for an investigation by the Monopolies Commission.
Lloyds Bank shares were unchanged after the announcement at £4.49 each. The Royal Bank's shares rose to £2.19 a share from an earlier £2.14. Lloyds Bank reports on its 1984 first half performance Friday.

Sears World Trade Plans Major Staff Cuts

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Sears World Trade Inc., the international trading subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is planning a major staff cutback as a result of cost-cutting measures and a reorganization following the resignation of Roderick M. Hills, the unit's chairman, in April.
The subsidiary has 1,000 employees worldwide, but most of the cuts will be at the Washington headquarters and in Chicago.
Although about 150 people were given notice Tuesday, the company said some of the employees will be given jobs at other Sears units. Further cutbacks are planned, the company said.
It was unclear what percentage

of the staff would be cut. The company said the final figure would be about 10 percent, but sources in the company said it could be as high as 50 percent.
According to insiders, the cuts have come in the more marginal operations and seem to be aimed at reducing the number of higher-paid, middle-management executives. The company has been reorganizing since April when Richard M. Jones, vice chairman of Sears, took over as head of the trading arm.
Mr. Jones replaced Mr. Hills, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Frank C. Carlucci, a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and deputy secretary of defense, continues as the unit's president and chief operating officer.
The company was formed two years ago to act as a middleman for small foreign and domestic companies seeking to trade on the world market. Such a venture has high start-up costs, and the losses have been mounting.
In the first half of this year, the trading company reported a loss of \$10.1 million on revenues of \$73.8 million. In 1983, its first full year of operations, Sears World Trading posted a loss of \$12.1 million on revenues of \$79.1 million.

Telecom Sale Expected To Draw £3 Billion

LONDON — The government expects to raise £3 billion (\$3.9 billion) to £4 billion from the public offering of 51 percent of state-owned British Telecom, a Trade and Industry Department spokeswoman said Thursday. It will be sold through a fixed-price issue.
About 40 percent of the price of the shares will be payable on offer.

Tax Issue Snags Fujitsu's California Site

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer maker, will abandon plans to build a magnetic disk drive plant near San Jose, California, if the state fails to repeal its unitary-tax law, officials said Thursday.
Fujitsu announced plans last year to produce high-grade, large-capacity magnetic disk drives in the United States.
Since that time, concern over the cost of a controversial "worldwide unitary tax" enacted in California and 10 other states has prompted

Fujitsu to reconsider, a spokesman said.
The unitary tax imposes levies on interstate and multinational corporations on the basis of worldwide earnings rather than earnings accumulated solely within the state.
Japan's giant multinational trading houses, auto and consumer electronics companies have lobbied heavily for abolition of the tax in California and other states.
In Washington, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan presented President Ronald Reagan this week with a report that calls for abolishing the tax.

Company Earnings
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Britain					
Bardays Bk	1st Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
London	1st Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
Canada					
Genstar	2nd Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
Philippines					
Benquet	2nd Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
Norway					
Norsk Hydro	1st Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
W. Germany					
Deutsche Bk	1st Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
United States					
Occidental Pet.	2nd Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				
Warner Comm.	2nd Half: 1984 1,150; 1983 1,116; 1982 1,089; 1981 1,054; 1980 1,019				

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices and market data for various companies.

Aug. 2

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Bio-Tech Lag In France

(Continued from Page 13)
ogy," said Pierre Douzou, head of the Mission Biotechnologie. "They felt we were bringing them a gadget. 'My great-grandfather already used biotechnology,' they would say." He added that the "consciousness" of corporate planners is being raised and the industry mobilized. The government plans to devote much of its future biotechnology effort to the creation of industrial-research centers.
But even if industrialists become eager to develop new products and processes, they will have a hard time finding French researchers to man their laboratories. About 70 to 80 percent of the scientists working in French genetic engineering are foreigners.

U.S. \$1,200,000,000 Kingdom of Sweden

Floating Rate Notes Due 1993

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six month Interest Period from 3rd August, 1984 to 4th February, 1985 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 12 1/4% per annum. The interest amount payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date which will be 4th February, 1985 is U.S.\$645.57 for each Note of U.S.\$10,000.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Agent Bank

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: **AM INTERNATIONAL, INC.**
Securities Litigation

Master File No. **M-21-31**
MDL No. **494**
(Judge Sprizzo)

E.D. DUBOWSKI, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
ROY L. ASH, et al.,
Defendants.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

In re: **AM INTERNATIONAL, INC.,**
A Delaware Corporation, Debtor

Chapter 11
No. **82 B 04922**
(Judge Fisher)

SUMMARY NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF CLASS ACTION, PROPOSED PARTIAL SETTLEMENT, BANKRUPTCY CLAIM PROCEEDINGS AND PROCEDURES, AND PARTIAL DISMISSAL OF ACTION

To: All persons who purchased the securities of AM INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("AMI") during the period September 17, 1979 through and including September 23, 1981 ("The Class Period") and were damaged thereby, except AMI. The Defendants named in The Second Amended Consolidated Complaint, Officers and Directors of AMI during the Class Period and Members of Their Immediate Families and Members of Price Waterhouse, as defined in The Second Amended Consolidated Complaint ("The Class").

If you purchased common stock or debentures of AMI during the Class Period you may be entitled to receive a payment from a Settlement Fund which has been created if you timely file a Class 8 Claim and Ballot.

A Notice of Pendency of Class Action, Proposed Partial Settlement, Bankruptcy Claim Proceedings and Procedures and Partial Dismissal of Action and Class 8 Claim and Ballot is available and may have been mailed to you. If you have not received it, a copy of such Notice and Class 8 Claim and Ballot will be sent to you on request. The completed Class 8 Claim and Ballot must be returned by you no later than September 1, 1984 in order for you to receive payment from the Settlement Fund.

A hearing at which the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York will be requested to approve the settlement and award attorneys' fees and disbursements to Plaintiffs' counsel from the Settlement Fund will be held in Courtroom 129, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, New York, at 1 p.m. on September 24, 1984.

A hearing at which the United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, will be requested to approve the Plan of reorganization submitted by AMI will be held in Courtroom 1670, United States Courthouse, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois at 10:30 a.m. on September 5, 1984.

In order to determine what your rights may be and how to obtain a portion of the Settlement Fund, or to exclude yourself from the Class if you so desire, you must obtain a more detailed Notice and Class 8 Claim and Ballot from Georgeson & Co., Inc. at any of the following addresses:

Wall Street Plaza 20 N. Clark St. 606 S. Olive St.
New York, NY 10005 Chicago, IL 60602 Los Angeles, CA 90015
212-440-9800 312-346-7161 213-489-7000

Requests for exclusion from the Class must be postmarked no later than September 11, 1984 and Class 8 Claims and Ballots must be filed no later than September 1, 1984.

You are, therefore, advised to act promptly.

